



# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-90-216  
Wednesday  
7 November 1990

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7 November 1990

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## Chad

### Habre on Western Insistence on Multipartyism

AB0611155390 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Excerpt] The president, El Hadj Hissein Habre, granted an interview a few days ago to our colleagues of the MARCHE TROPICAUX magazine. The head of state tackled several economic and political issues connected with the country's development and relations maintained by Chad with her key donors.

Concerning the multiparty system, the president said he was neither for nor against unmitigated multipartyism. Our major concern, first and foremost, he said, is democracy—the participation of the citizen in affairs—in other words, his involvement in the shaping of his destiny. Regarding the form of this democracy, or this freedom, he said it was a matter for the people to decide. It could well be the multiparty system or other forms of political pluralism, President Hissein Habre added.

The head of state, however, wondered why the West was so eager to impose its political options on us and why it took such keen, and sometimes desperate interest in the political evolution of our countries, whereas each people has the right to mold its destiny in the manner which suits it, taking into account its realities, its culture, and its history.

At any rate, President Hissein Habre continued, history does bear out that the West has never been a model of democracy and freedom. He cited as examples the slave trade with its retinue of frustrations, and colonization, another tragedy into which the West—the giver of lessons—plunged the African Continent. Today, the head of state continued, the method being used is neocolonialism. This domination, he further stated, is seen in almost every sphere—economic, cultural, political, diplomatic, and military. How then, under such conditions, can the West claim to stand for the happiness of our people, President Hissein Habre proclaimed.

Turning to Chad's relations with her key donors, the president said they were excellent. He even cited the example of France which has done a lot for the development of our country. Nonetheless, the head of state pointed out the disproportion which persists between loans and grants. Interest on loans, he said, unfortunately exceeds the capital loaned, a situation which does not favor the development process taking place in our country.

Another current burning issue tackled by the president was the Chadian oil sector. Oil resources doubtlessly exist, but the problem is whether these resources are commercially viable. The head of state reasserted that the project [words indistinct] in our country had reached a fairly advanced stage. [passage omitted]

## Congo

### OAU's Salim on Liberia, Rwanda, Multipartyism

AB0611221890 Paris AFF in French 1154 GMT  
6 Nov 90

[Text] Brazzaville, 6 Nov (AFP)—OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim last night in Brazzaville said that "misunderstanding and lack of cohesion" among countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) had contributed "to the intensification of the war" in Liberia. At a news conference, Mr. Ahmed Salim deplored the ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group's participation in the fighting, adding, however, that "they could not remain unconcerned in the face of attacks" from forces of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and those of the dissident Prince Johnson.

The OAU secretary general stated that 10 million people were displaced in Africa because of wars, lack of respect for human rights, and economic difficulties. He pointed out that 30 percent of Liberia's population, fleeing the fighting, has taken refuge in neighboring countries.

To a question on the Rwandan rebellion, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim stated that "each citizen of a state has the right to leave his country and return home" and envisages a "global solution that will take into account the smallness of Rwanda's territory and its economic difficulties."

Finally, on multiparty systems in Africa, Mr. Ahmed Salim pointed out that he favored "genuine democracy" based on human rights and individual liberties, adding that it is not normal that the establishment of a multiparty system should be a condition for donor countries to grant aid.

Since Saturday the OAU secretary general has been on a four-day official visit to Congo, where he had talks with the Congolese head of state, Mr. Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

### CSC, Government Reach Agreement on Points

AB0611181690 Brazzaville Domestic Service  
in French 1830 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Yesterday the Congolese Trade Union Confederation [CSC] and the Congolese Government met to continue negotiations they started a few days ago. In fact, this is the second meeting of its kind, which had on its agenda the major points including practical measures for the general implementation of the financial incidents on promotions and the restoration of allowances adopted on 13 September 1990. Here are the minutes of that meeting read by Mrs. Jeanne Dambenzet, minister of labor and social welfare:

[Begin Dambenzet recording] Minutes of the meeting between the government and the CSC on 4 November 1990: In conformity with the decisions reached during the meeting of 13 October 1990, the government and the



CSC met on 4 November 1990 at the prime minister's office from 1025 to 1705 in the conference hall of the cabinet. The agenda of this second meeting comprised the following points:

1. evaluating the implementation of the strategic audit;
2. setting up the consultation committee for reforming the civil service;
3. studying practical measures for the outward payment of financial incidents for promotions and allowances;
4. (?reexamining problems) of national service and volunteer teachers;
5. examining the situation of 53 employees of the Congolese Radio and Television [RTC] who were recruited in 1987;
6. assessing progress in the negotiations in Hydro-Congo;
7. looking at the situation of employees at Comilog [Ogooue Mining Company] Congo;
8. examining problems of the People's Republic of Congo Television; and
9. assessing negotiations between the trade unions and the private sector.

After examining the points concerning evaluating the implementation of the strategic audits and after reviewing all the cases presented by the government, the two parties identified two aspects: the economic and social aspects. Concerning the economic aspect, the sides observed that most measures adopted have been implemented. However, their implementation was faced with various difficulties, namely problems of potential buyers, the lack of attraction of a large number of economic and industrial units, and the problem of invitations to tenders.

Concerning the social aspect, while stressing a lot remains to be done regarding salary arrears, the effective settlement of the rights of workers, and social contributions, both sides noticed that efforts have already been made to settle social rights in some liquidated companies.

Drawing lessons from practical experience, both sides decided to rigorously implement the texts in force in our country and to improve consultation between the government and the trade unions during the liquidation of a company. Concerning the liquidated enterprises whose employees have not yet been paid their entitlements, the government has reaffirmed its decision to bring speedy solutions case by case.

Concerning the second point on setting up the consultation commission to reform the civil service, the trade union representatives were informed about the government's adoption of the decree on setting up this commission. The trade union representatives invited the government to see to setting up the commission as soon as possible and to effectively begin the proceedings.

Speaking about the third point on the practical measures for the outward payment of financial incidents for promotions and allowances and the restoration of allowances adopted during the 13 October 1990 meeting, the parties decided that a meeting between the Ministry of Labor and

Social Welfare and the Ministry of Finance and Budget should take place on 6 November 1990 at 1100 at the headquarters of the National Social Security Fund.

Examining the fourth point on the agenda regarding the problems of national service and volunteer teachers, the trade union reminded the government of this problem and the need to find solutions. The government informed the trade union leadership that it has always paid particular attention to this issue. A file opened by the interested ministry is being examined by the government.

Concerning the fifth point on the situation of the 53 workers who have been employed at the RTC since 1987 and who are asking for the confirmation of their positions, the government has taken note and promised to examine their cases.

Regarding the sixth point on progress in negotiations at Hydro-Congo, it was decided that the government, the management of the company, and the trade union through the [name indistinct] should continue the negotiations on the various aspects concerning Hydro-Congo.

On the situation of the workers of Comilog Congo, the parties reviewed the problems of this company's workers. They acknowledged that this case has national and international implications. Therefore, they set up a commission that will open a technical dossier to be submitted to the government. It was also decided to send a delegation to Makabana and Binda to hold discussions with the workers.

The sides also examined the problems facing the Congolese Television Corporation following the workers' strike and the resulting government decision. Both sides acknowledged the need to strengthen consultations between them in future cases.

Examining the development of negotiations between the trade unions and the private sector led to planning a meeting between the Congolese Private Sector Employees and the Employers Association under the auspices of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare to assess the situation and to ensure the continuation of the negotiations on collective bargaining [words indistinct]. It was 1730 when they parted with the commitment that they will meet again in conformity with the schedule mutually agreed upon on 13 October 1990.

Issued in Brazzaville on 4 November 1990. [Signed] For the Government: Pierre Moussa and Jeanne Dambenzet. For the CSC: Jean-Lucien Bokamba, a member. [end recording]

## Rwanda

### Prefecture Leaders Discuss Situation in Country

EA0611153090 Kigali Domestic Service in Swahili  
0330 GMT 6 Nov 90

[Text] A meeting of the leaders of the 11 prefectures of Rwanda under the chairmanship of Jean-Marie Vianney

Mugemana, minister of interior and community development, took place in Kigali yesterday. The meeting was aimed at discussing the situation in the country to take joint measures to confront the enemy which has invaded the country. Antoine Ntashamaje, minister of institutional relations, was also invited to the meeting.

The leaders of the prefectures expressed their concern at yet another attack carried out by (?invaders) in the Gatuna area on 3 November. Accordingly, the meeting of the prefecture leaders said that despite the victory scored by the Rwandan forces in the Mutara area and the peace in other parts of the country, citizens must step up their efforts by being vigilant in carrying out the struggle with the Rwandan forces and in identifying the rebels. The meeting once again called on the need to continue giving moral and material support to our forces.

#### **Ministry Says Armed Forces Control Kaniga**

EA0611201090 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1115 GMT 6 Nov 90

[Text] On the attack launched against our country, we inform you that according to the National Defense Ministry, the Rwandan Armed Forces recaptured the Kaniga Border Post yesterday. The enemy is being driven back to the Ugandan border [words indistinct] as was the case in Mutara. Our forces are also ensuring that no new infiltrations occur, inasmuch as the enemy is determined to destroy our achievements and terrorize the population following his defeat in Mutara on 30 October 1990.

#### **Rebels Reportedly Murder Civilians, Rape Women**

AB0611202090 Paris AFP in English 1618 GMT  
6 Nov 90

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Nov 6 (AFP)—Rwandan rebels murdered civilians and raped women and young girls when they stormed Gatuna, on the Ugandan border, sending terrified villagers fleeing for their lives, Rwandan radio said Tuesday. In a Swahili broadcast monitored here, the national radio said rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) had forced young men to join them at gunpoint. The broadcast, which did not mention that the RPF had recaptured Gatuna, a strategic border post, said rebel fighters had set fire to grass-thatched homes. It accused the rebels of killing and maiming villagers, and stealing their livestock. Women have been raped, girls—some under 15—have been defiled, innocent people killed, domestic animals stolen and property looted, the radio said. [passage omitted]

#### **Armed Forces Continue 'Mopping-Up' Operations**

EA0611212290 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1630 GMT 6 Nov 90

[Text] The Rwandan Armed Forces are continuing mopping-up operations in the Akagera National Park [along the Tanzanian border] where a few pockets of resistance remain. The Armed Forces are dislodging the assailants

from the Gatuna area, where they launched an attack on 4 November. The head of state said this today during a cabinet meeting. Two presidential decrees on building and construction permits and on creating service (?enterprises) for the Kigali prefecture were on the agenda.

#### **Habyarimana Says RPF Fighting in Gatuna**

AB0711101290 Paris AFP in English 0929 GMT  
7 Nov 90

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 7 (AFP)—Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana said rebels are fighting government forces in Gatuna, on the Ugandan border, and admitted that rebels are still in the Akagera national park, Rwandan radio said Tuesday. Major-General Habyarimana last week announced that the forces of the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), led by Rwandan exiles based in Uganda, had been driven out of Rwanda. But in a cabinet meeting in Kigali, the Rwandan capital, late Tuesday, the president admitted for the first time that rebel fighters were still based in the park, on the Tanzanian border. Others, he said, were battling government troops in Gatuna, a strategic border post on the road from Kigali to Kampala, the Uganda capital.

An RPF spokesman in Brussels, meanwhile, said the rebels controlled the road, a vital supply line for landlocked Rwanda. The tiny country, which has suffered chronic famine in the south, depended heavily on food imports via Uganda until the border was closed after the RPF invaded from Uganda on October 1 in a bid to topple the Habyarimana government.

"As I am speaking to you now, fighting is continuing in Gatuna to rout the invaders from Uganda," Maj.-Gen. Habyarimana told his cabinet, according to a Swahili broadcast by the national radio monitored here. He said rebel fighters had also been spotted "deep inside the forest" in the Akagera park, and vowed to launch "repeated attacks in various parts of the forest" to drive them back to Uganda.

#### **French Cooperation Minister Pelletier Arrives**

EA0711105690 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1115 GMT 6 Nov 90

[Text] Before going to the 5 July Hotel, the president of the Republic, today at Urugwiro village received the French cooperation minister, Jacques Pelletier, who is in Kigali at the start of a mission that will take him to other countries in our region. At the end of the presidential audience, the French minister was interviewed by our colleague [name indistinct] of the RWANDAN NEWS AGENCY, who asked him about the purpose of his tour. Listen to Minister Pelletier:

[Begin Pelletier recording] I have been sent to the region by the president of the French Republic on a familiarization and assessment mission. My delegation and I started with Rwanda (?which is) normal. From here we will go to Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, and Burundi

to meet their presidents, who wish to see the conflict settled. Once we are through with that we shall return to Kigali again to see President Habyarimana and to examine the results of our tour. We hope to bring words of appeasement to all the countries to be visited, inasmuch as France is always somewhat annoyed and sad to see friendly countries tearing each other apart. War has never been a good solution. Talks are better, and we are here in this region to try to calm things down a bit. [end recording]

So France favors a peaceful solution negotiated by the countries affected by the aggression against Rwanda by armed elements from Uganda. France also favors—as you will hear Jacques Pelletier say—the holding of a regional conference on the refugee issue, for which African countries must be mobilized. Here is what the French cooperation minister said:

[Begin recording] [Pelletier] Of course, we have contacts with the Belgians—obviously regular contacts—on this specific issue of Rwanda, but we are not here on a peace mission. We are here to (?preach) appeasement. I hope the restoration of peace will ensue. That is what we all want. I think it would be appropriate to hold a conference on refugees. I believe such a conference is very important for this region, because there are so many refugees. We are going to discuss this problem with the head of each country, and then consider how France can help implement such a process. But it is a process which the Africans must, first and foremost, implement themselves. The OAU must play a decisive role in these operations, in these mediation attempts and attempts to hold meetings and conferences, and we are here to help it do so if that is what is wanted.

[Unidentified reporter] At the beginning of the war, France helped Rwanda. It seems, however, that France was absent when the first diplomatic steps towards the restoration of peace in the region were taken. Mr. Minister, are you now holding all the trump cards required for the restoration of peace?

[Pelletier] I know nothing about that. I do not think so. I still do not think so. Of course, what we are here for is to try to achieve appeasement. That is all. I hope peace will soon return, because it is better to talk; it is better to

hold talks. That is what we want in addition to a regional conference on this refugee problem, which is more or less at the bottom of everything. If there had been no refugee problem, today's regrettable war in Rwanda would not have taken place.

[Reporter] What are you going to request, particularly from Uganda from where the aggression was launched?

[Pelletier] We have nothing to request. I repeat: We are on a familiarization and assessment mission. We are here to propose appeasement. That is all we can say. We are not going to put forward requests to anyone. I do not think we are here for anything like that. I think there are African organizations which have already proven efficient in dealing with these peace problems very quickly. We are here to help them do that, even if it is only at the material or financial levels. [end recording]

## Zaire

### Opposition Party Public Rally Canceled

AB0611151290 Dakar PANA in English  
1357 GMT 6 Nov 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Nov (PANA)—The first scheduled public rally of the Zairian opposition party, the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS) was cancelled Sunday following the deployment of security forces at the venue it was to take place in Kinshasa. After being turned away from the venue, the UDPS supporters then headed for the residence of Kibassa Maliba, a former sports minister who is one of the party's leaders. However, the security forces also blocked the road to his home with roadblocks. This led to a stone-throwing war between the UDPS supporters and the police. No person was killed in the scuffle between the police and the UDPS, one of the main Zairian opposition parties.

According to Zairian officials, the meeting was prohibited because the new law to introduce full-blown multi-partyism has not yet been passed. A few days before the scheduled meeting, the Zairian radio and television had broadcast a statement issued by the governor of Kinshasa outlawing the UDPS rally.



## Kenya

### Moi Comments on Issues Revealed by KANU

EA0611203090 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
1300 GMT 6 Nov 90

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today directed the attorney general to draft legislation to be presented to Parliament with the aim of restoring the security of tenure of office to the attorney general, judges, and controller and auditor general. President Moi noted that when the KANU [Kenya African National Union] Review Committee was taking the views of the public, a wide range of issues were raised which were outside its immediate terms of reference. He said that as a result, he had set in motion machinery for the review of other issues touching upon the nation's Constitution so that parliament can deliberate upon them.

The president said that the purpose of reviewing certain areas of legislation was to ensure that the Constitution and the laws that emanate from it continued to serve the needs and aspirations of the nation in an ever changing world. President Moi was speaking at State House Nairobi when he received a delegation from local authorities all over the country.

President Moi assured Kenyans that he had taken note of the views of the public on the wider issues expressed to the KANU Review Committee and added that the government is already working on many of the issues. He said recently he appointed a committee to look into the problem of unemployment in the country, which, he noted, was one of the many issues raised before the committee. The president said many other measures are currently under way to strengthen the country's economy in many of the areas over which citizens expressed concern to the committee. President Moi intimated that restoration of an elected city council of Nairobi was being considered. [passage omitted]

Amid cheers from councillors, President Moi announced the increment of the monthly allowance for councillors from 1,200 shillings to 3,600 shillings. He also noted that councillors who had served for over 20 years would get pensions. President Moi told leaders in the country to be vigilant to safeguard the security in the country from threats by subversives from within and without.

President Moi criticized certain lawyers in the country, who, he said, had abused the profession by not respecting the law. He said he was surprised that some lawyers had become subversives, a thing which, he noted, had eroded the dignity of the profession. The president reminded them that maintenance of law and order in the country must be respected by all citizens, and lawyers should be the first to recognize the fact.

President Moi said it was unfortunate that Kenya had become a victim of a media war waged against it, yet it is a very peaceful country. He said even a section of the local press was unpatriotic, as it carried articles that were

not meant to promote harmony among wananchi [citizens]. President Moi reminded Kenyans that if chaos broke out in the country all will be affected, including those who fueled it. [passage omitted]

## Uganda

### EEC Supports Agreement on Rwandan Conflict

EA0611213290 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 6 Nov 90

[Text] The European Economic Community, EEC, has welcomed the Mwanza Agreement as a basis for a peaceful solution to the Rwandese conflict. The position of the EEC and its member countries is stated in a note handed to the second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign and regional affairs, Mr. Paul Ssemogerere, in Kampala today by the ambassadors of Italy and France and the British high commissioner to Uganda.

The note (?states) the Mwanza Agreement constitutes the basis of a peaceful solution that would ensure stability in the region and end hostilities caused by the intrusion in Rwandan territory of armed elements, open up Rwanda's internal political system, and commence consultations on the fundamental problem of refugees. The note said the EEC member countries support the peace initiative and attach importance to the implementation of the commitments made, and more particularly those concerning observing and safeguarding an immediate cease-fire, which, the note says, is an indispensable condition for the realization of the objectives of the agreement, as well as the effective control of Rwanda's borders (?against) new intrusions and supplies of arms and ammunition.

The EEC and its member countries said they also support the efforts that the signatory countries to the Mwanza Agreement are making toward finding a lasting solution to the problems raised. The meeting was also attended by the EEC representative in Uganda, Mr. Karl Harbo.

### Rwandan Rebels Mourn Deaths; Guerrilla War

AB0611173090 Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT  
6 Nov 90

[By Epajjar Ojullu]

[Text] Mbarara, Uganda, Nov 6 (AFP)—News of the killing of Rwandan rebel leader Major-General Fred Rwigyema and his two most senior commanders has shocked Uganda, where they were almost national heroes. Maj.-Gen. Rwigyema, like his right-hand men Major Peter Bayingana and Major Chris Bunyenyezi, fought with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni when he was a guerrilla leader in the early 1980s. After Mr. Museveni took power in 1986, Maj.-Gen. Rwigyema became deputy commander of Uganda's armed forces. All three rebel leaders fled Rwanda as children to escape tribal massacres in the late 1950s when

their minority Tutsi tribe, Rwanda's traditional rulers, lost power to the majority Hutu tribe in the runup to independence in 1962.

Uganda's role in the Rwandan conflict has raised many questions. The rebels, mostly Ugandan army deserters of Rwandan origin, invaded Rwanda from this neighboring country on October 1. The Ugandan government has denied supporting the rebels or having advance warning of their plans. But Western diplomats say the massing of about 4,000 rebels near the border could not have escaped notice. The estimated 250,000 Rwandan exiles in Uganda almost certainly helped bankroll the rebels, who took arms and ammunition when they deserted the Ugandan army.

Their fight for the right to return to Rwanda has aroused the sympathy of many ordinary Ugandans. They draw parallels between the Rwandan rebels' struggle and Mr. Museveni's years in the bush, comparing Rwanda under President Juvenal Habyarimana with Uganda under former president Milton Obote, despised for human rights abuses and corruption. "Why shouldn't the Rwandans go home?" a local businessman asked here. "They've wanted to go back for so long." "Before they fought with us, and now they're fighting for themselves," an official in this town near the border said recently.

Meanwhile, the rebels themselves, still reeling from the loss of their three top men, say they are digging in for a hit-and-run guerrilla war that could last months or even years. Last weekend they showed they were still a fighting force despite the re-occupation of some of their positions by government forces when they attacked and overran the strategic post of Gatuna on the Ugandan border. They abandoned Gatuna late Sunday, but by Monday afternoon government forces had still not moved in, apparently because they feared a trap. "The

death of our colleagues has increased our resolve to fight," a rebel source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here Monday.

There is no shortage of willing recruits among western Uganda's big Rwandan exile community. "Whatever happens we will fight on," said a 25-year-old typist who declined to be named. "I am soon joining the armed struggle in the field," she said. Women have distinguished themselves in combat, according to rebel commanders. A possible split in rebel ranks seems to have been averted after their widows issued a joint statement in Kampala on Monday dismissing rumours that Maj.-Gen. Rwigyema was killed after a row over strategy with his second-in-command Maj. Bayingana. The rebels say he was killed in a mine blast. The RPF is now re-organising into smaller guerrilla units, rebel sources said Tuesday.

Now led by Major Paul Kagame, who quit an officers' training course in the United States to take command, they plan to throw government forces into disarray by launching guerrilla attacks from the bush. Then, they will attack economic targets, a source close to Maj. Kagame told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE on Tuesday. "We were superior in the field, but the enemy was superior in weaponry," a rebel source quoted Maj. Kagame as saying. "Now we want to warn the Kigali regime that it will never contain our guerrilla warfare."

"For a landlocked nation, a force of about 5,000 guerrillas can cause havoc," said a Western diplomat in Kampala. Diplomats contacted in Kampala said Tuesday morning that financing a prolonged anti-guerrilla struggle would spell economic disaster for Rwanda, already reeling from the plunging price of coffee, its main export. Relief workers looking after the nearly 14,000 refugees who have poured across the border to escape fighting said many of them had spoken of famine sweeping Rwanda. Before October Rwanda was heavily dependent on food imports via Uganda, but the border has since been closed to trucks.



#### De Klerk Meets With First Danish Ambassador

MB0611213290 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1600 GMT 6 Nov 90

[Text] The ambassadors of two Scandinavian countries, Denmark and Sweden, and of Ciskei have presented their credentials to the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, at the presidency in Pretoria.

This is the first time that Denmark has appointed an ambassador to South Africa. The Danish ambassador, Mr. Peter Bruckner, conveyed his government's best wishes to President de Klerk for what he called the positive and meaningful developments in South Africa in the past year. He said that the developments raised hopes for far-reaching changes in this country.

President de Klerk said that the establishment of full diplomatic ties with Sweden was an important step towards the normalization of South Africa's relations with the international community. Sweden's ambassador to South Africa, Mr. Ingemar Stjernberg, said during the presentation of his credentials that his government also welcomed the reforms in this country.

The third ambassador to present his credentials today was Mr. Kuku Elia Moshoeshe of Ciskei.

#### UK Parliamentary Delegation To Hold Talks

MB0611181790 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1558 GMT 6 Nov 90

[Text] Cape Town Nov 6 SAPA—A group of British parliamentarians and accompanying officials left Cape Town on Tuesday [6 November] after having held discussions with a number of political organisations since arriving on Sunday.

The group, made up of government and opposition MP's constitutes the foreign affairs committee and is conducting an evaluation of British foreign policy towards South and southern Africa. It flew to Jan Smuts [International Airport] from where its programme will take in a meeting with President F.W. de Klerk and other political leaders.

A spokesman for the group said that as it had not come to investigate local conditions but rather to prepare a report on local perspectives of British foreign policy towards the region, there would be no purpose or need for comments on talks held locally.

Its mission was to gather the information needed to adjust British foreign policy towards the region should it appear necessary. During their stay in Cape Town the group held discussions with members of the Democratic Party, ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress].

#### Transkei Refutes Report on ANC's MK Cadres

MB0611175290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1708 GMT 6 Nov 90

[By David Greybe]

[Excerpt] Johannesburg Nov 6 SAPA—[passage omitted] In Umtata on Tuesday, the Transkei government said it had no knowledge about explosives stockpiled inside the territory.

Responding to the claims in FRONT FILE, a member of the ruling Military Council, Brigadier Roy Keswa, stated "categorically" the Transkei government had no knowledge of the alleged presence of armed ANC cadres in Transkei, nor was the government aware of MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe] groupings placed on alert in Transkei.

Brig Keswa said the military government found it strange that such a large number of MK cadres could have allegedly infiltrated Transkei from Botswana, passing over South African territory, without being detected by South Africa's sophisticated intelligence network.

He added the Transkei government had said in the past it had no intention of allowing anyone to use Transkei's territory as a springboard to launch hostile actions against any of its neighbours.

According to the FRONT FILE story, Soviet, French and United States participants at the Versailles meeting claimed about 2,000 ANC cadres were trained over the last five years by the PLO in Libya.

FRONT FILE added: "Some of the cadres were given a consignment of Semtex when they left Libya. According to United States intelligence, these cadres entered southern Africa through Botswana from where they made their way to the Transkei. According to the same speakers, the Umkhonto we Sizwe groupings in the Transkei were placed on alert in order to be able to move into action at any moment. This was said to have been confirmed by Nigerian sources who allegedly have had a hand in the MK military build-up in the Transkei," the FRONT FILE report claimed.

The ANC, in turn, charged on Tuesday night: "The report of confirmation by Nigerian sources of the allegations surprises us, for Nigeria has consistently provided firm moral, political and financial support to the ANC, but has not been involved in military training of MK cadres.

"We consider that these mischievous reports emanate from sources trying to discredit the ANC."

The ANC statement added: "We have committed ourselves to a peaceful resolution of the conflict in our country, including the suspension of armed actions. We have not acted in any way that violates the spirit and letter of the Pretoria Minute."

In Umtata, Brig Keswa added although anti-apartheid political movements had been unbanned in Transkei, the

military government remained committed to the non-aggression pacts existing between Transkei and her neighbours.

"Any political organisation in Transkei which commits any actions which threaten the maintenance of peace and stability against any (other) country shall be liable to prosecution. Anyone who has information about the alleged stockpile of explosives in Transkei as well as the presence of such a large numbers of cadres of Umkhonto we Sizwe is invited to communicate with the military government," Brig Keswa said.

#### Hani Comments

MB0611202090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1928 GMT 6 Nov 90

[By David Greybe]

[Excerpts] Johannesburg Nov 6 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] on Tuesday night rejected as "totally incorrect and blatant propaganda" a magazine report in London that about 2,000 ANC fighters trained by the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Libya are presently stationed "on alert" for action in the Transkei, and carrying a consignment of the notorious Czechoslovakian plastic explosive Semtex.

"The African National Congress wishes to place on record that soldiers of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] have never been trained either in Libya or by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Furthermore, we have never utilised Semtex explosives, nor is there a build-up of MK cadres in the Transkei," the ANC said in a statement released in Johannesburg.

In Umtata on Tuesday, MK's Chief of Staff Chris Hani dismissed the reports as "contemptible", and "a glittering fairy tale. The report is completely groundless," Mr Hani, who is based mainly in Transkei, said.

The claims against the ANC are carried in the latest issue of FRONT FILE, a subscription only newsletter published in London and edited by former SUNDAY TIMES columnist Stanley Uys, which reported on a September meeting in Versailles, France, of Western and European specialists on future trends in global terrorism. [passage omitted]

In Umtata, Mr Hani said: "The report is a glittering fairy tale. I don't know where it could have come from, but there are determined efforts by some to portray the ANC as a movement that can not be trusted, a movement with a secret agenda."

The MK chief of staff said he suspected the motive of the report was to interfere with the negotiation process. He added: "Firstly, MK cadres have never trained in Libya under the Palestine Liberation Organisation and secondly we have never been supplied with Czechoslovakian Semtex explosives."

An ANC military build-up as alleged would have violated the Pretoria Minute—which was binding on the ANC—and the South African Government would already have lodged a complaint with the ANC if the FRONT FILE story was true, Mr Hani said. [passage omitted]

#### ANC's Mandela, Inkatha's Buthelezi in London

MB0611132390 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1208 GMT 6 Nov 90

[Text] London Nov 6 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi were in London on Tuesday [6 Nov] for separate meetings with politicians and business leaders, but nobody would say whether they would use the opportunity for a long-awaited face to face meeting.

A spokesman said Mr Mandela, en route back to South Africa from his extended Far East tour, was in London to brief ANC President Oliver Tambo and have lunch with British Foreign Secretary Mr Douglas Hurd.

"That's his programme, and he's leaving for South Africa [SA] this evening," the spokesman said in response to a question on whether there was any likelihood of a meeting between Mr Mandela and the kwa-Zulu homeland leader.

Mr Mandela has visited India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, Japan and Australia in past weeks.

In Australia, an enraged Mr Mandela caused an international stir when he walked out of a live radio interview when confronted by a telephone link-up with Chief Buthelezi. It would have been their first public meeting since Mr Mandela's release from prison in February.

Chief Buthelezi, who is scheduled to hold what has been billed as a "major" press conference in London on Wednesday to sum up his first European visit since bloody conflicts erupted in Reef townships between Inkatha and the ANC, had a "private programme" for Tuesday, spokesmen said.

Inkatha's official representative in London Mr Ben Skosana was unavailable for comment. A spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Tuesday dismissed reports from SA that Chief Buthelezi would definitely be dropping in at Downing Street on a return visit to London next week. It was too early to confirm Mrs Thatcher's diary for next week, the spokesman said.

Mrs Thatcher, on an official visit to Geneva on Tuesday, is in the middle of a political crisis threatening her leadership of the Conservative Party following the shock resignation of Deputy-Prime Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe at the weekend.

Reports that Chief Buthelezi might meet Mr Thatcher this week were earlier dismissed by a Downing Street spokesman who said "I don't think her diary will permit it."

Also in London on Tuesday, on a European visit, was former SA Ambassador to London and until recently Democratic Party [DP] co-leader Dr Denis Worrall. Dr Worrall, MP for Berea, has been tipped by DP sources as a candidate for the post of South African ambassador to Paris.

#### ANC Official Addresses Economic Conference

MB0711113090 Johannesburg SA. A in English  
1057 GMT 7 Nov 90

[Text] Durban Nov 7 SAPA—A warning to life insurers not to resist the initiatives of the ANC [African National Congress] in requesting that "a fraction of pension and provident funds be directed to socially responsible projects," was sounded on Wednesday [7 Nov] morning by Mr. Don Mkhwanazi, convenor of the ANC task force for economic policy for Natal.

Speaking at the economic development conference for the Durban functional region, Mr. Mkhwanazi said a future South African Government would be forced to intervene if current levels of deprivation among the black population were not addressed.

He called for "socially responsible behaviour" on the part of financial institutions and big business, and asked why the voice of big business—which was often a major shareholder in financial institutions—had not been heard on the issue of raising funds.

"Big business should be insisting that pension fund managers should invest a fraction of their funds in projects which assisted disadvantaged communities," Mr. Mkhwanazi said. "Sacrifices must be made by all in the interests of the long term peace and stability of the country."

Mr. Mkhwanazi said it was time for the private sector to meet its social obligations. "There are still an endless number of companies which do not even have a housing policy. They believe that by donating funds to the Urban Foundation, they are fulfilling their obligations. But they must remember that charity begins at home", he said.

"If corporate South Africa does not begin at this late hour to invest in management and skills training, it will face the consequences of its actions further down the line," he warned.

Calling for management approaches and philosophies to be changed, Mr. Mkhwanazi said that to date, many millions had been poured into small business and the informal sector "but in fact black participation in the mainstream of the economy is essential. The growth of the informal sector is actually an indictment of big business for failing to create job opportunities."

He added: "Don't place too much emphasis on the informal sector in a new South Africa—and don't try and confine blacks to it."

What was required for the upliftment of the black community, was a massive injection of capital. He

welcomed the initiative which had led to the holding of the conference, but warned that the shape and form of economic development would be determined by the political landscape.

"This does not mean we should wait but we must be sure that whatever we do must support the current negotiations." And he warned that any initiative was bound to fail if there was not intensive community participation from the concept stage.

#### DP 'Would Welcome' Election Pact With NP

MB0611173890 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1500 GMT 6 Nov 90

[Text] The Democratic Party's [DP] southern Transvaal chairman, Mr. Peter Soal, says that the DP would welcome an election pact with the National Party [NP].

Mr. Soal said in Johannesburg today that the NP had not yet approached the DP about such a pact, but that he felt there was a need for people who believed in reform to come together. He was reacting to a statement made by the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, last night when he wrapped up the NP's campaign for tomorrow's by-election in Randburg.

Mr. de Klerk had said that the cooperation between the NP and the DP in the Randburg by-election would allow voters to vote according to their convictions rather than their prejudices.

#### Treurnicht Distances Self From 'Sin' Confession

MB0711110090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1007 GMT 7 Nov 90

[Text] Pretoria Nov 7 SAPA—The leader of the Conservative Party [CP] has distanced himself from a leading Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church, NGK] theologian's public confession on Tuesday [6 Nov] to the sin of apartheid at the national conference of churches at Rustenburg.

Dr. Andries Treurnicht, who is also a leading NGK theologian as well as leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, was reacting to the public confession by Prof. Willie Jonker of Stellenbosch University at the conference.

Prof. Jonker publicly confessed to the sin of apartheid and the role that he, his church and the Afrikaner people had played in it, which thus far has been one of very few such public confessions emanating from within the NGK over its theological justification and support of the policy of apartheid or separate development.

Dr. Treurnicht said in a statement that he "distanced himself as churchman and politician from the one-sided and simplistic confessions about the so-called sin of apartheid being heard from certain church circles and especially from Professor Willie Jonker. Just as idolisation of a people (volksverafgoding) or everything done



under apartheid's name could not be approved of, could an obsession with integration or any forced integration of peoples (volke) and communities be biblically justified," Dr. Treurnicht said.

"The time has come for the churches to give attention to the false doctrine of the anti-apartheid movement and its links with liberation theology and its ties with communist and revolutionary organisations and goals. I note with concern the spread of so-called globalism which has nothing to do with Christian unity," Dr. Treurnicht concluded.

### **Worrall Rates Well Potential European Investment**

*MB0711113790 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1036 GMT 7 Nov 90*

[Text] London November 7 SAPA—Potential European investment in South Africa rated well in comparison to opportunities in the new democracies evolving in Eastern Europe, according to the former ambassador to London, Dr. Denis Worrall.

The Democratic Party MP [member of Parliament] for Berea, and until recently a co-leader of the party, was speaking in London on Wednesday [7 Nov] of his impressions of high level talks, as an independent consultant to the South African broking house, Andrew Forbes, with bankers and brokers and visits to Brussels, Geneva, Frankfurt, and the British capital. "Banks have changed their position quite dramatically since January, when I was last here."

Leaders in South Africa and other African countries have expressed concern this year that European investors are likely to redirect billions in investments from Africa to more attractive prospects in Eastern Europe.

Dr. Worrall said however his impression was that "the climate has improved very considerably ... There is a great level of positive interest. There is widespread respect for President F. W. de Klerk; his commitment to end apartheid is accepted and the process is seen as irreversible."

There was however some puzzlement at the African National Congress' [ANC] insistence that sanctions against South Africa be maintained.

"There is a lot of concern at the performance of the (South African) economy and questions were asked about its future competitiveness in the international context. At the same time there is full understanding of South Africa's potential role in the southern African economy, and the desirability of joint ventures with South African companies now that the republic has begun to shed its pariah status."

Questions were however also being asked about the continuing violence, and why the ANC's Nelson Mandela and Inkatha's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had still not met for peace talks.

The extreme cruelty seen on European television screens showing reports on the violence was a matter of particular concern. Nevertheless, events in South Africa since February 2 had registered positively with Europe's business decision-makers.

"In Europe there is now interest in doing business with South Africa," Dr. Worrall said, before departing for the United States, where he will hold further meetings with New York bankers.

### **Association To Pressure Councillors To Resign**

*MB0711122090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1045 GMT 7 Nov 90*

[By Johnny Masilela]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 7 SAPA—The final collapse of black local authorities—and even white councils in the not distant future—was predicted at a press conference on Wednesday [7 Nov].

Leading trade unionist and president of the fledgling Civics Association of Southern Transvaal (CAST), Mr. Moses Mayekiso, said his organisation's affiliates had resolved in a recent meeting to intensify pressure on councillors to step down by November 30. This, he said, was inspired by the recent avalanche of resignations by black councillors.

Pressure on the black councillors to resign will in the near future be followed by similar action to be targetted at white councils in order to reach the ultimate goal of "one city, one tax-base," the press gathering was told.

Mr. Mayekiso said mass protest action—including the isolation and boycott of councillors' businesses—would be embarked upon after, and even before, the November 30 ultimatum.

Asked what temporary alternative CAST had in mind to fill the vacuum should all councillors heed the call to resign, Mr. Mayekiso said the civic associations would subsequently enter into negotiations with the provincial administration to address this matter. Mass marches are planned for several towns hit by power cuts and water supply restrictions on November 17.

He said in the meantime strategies would be formulated on how to retaliate to those Conservative Party-controlled and other white councils who have withdrawn certain essential services from neighbouring townships.

A statement issued at the press conference reads: "The reasons for the mass action are the continued existence of the black local authorities, coloured and Indian management committee systems, the switching off of power in numerous townships and the lack of appreciable movement towards the establishment of one tax base."

CAST indicated at the press conference that several towns within its jurisdiction would be used as pilot areas to initiate what is expected to end up as a nationwide

programme of action. These include Johannesburg, Soweto, Potchefstroom, Pretoria and all residential areas on the east and west Rand.

#### Four KwaNdebele Detainees Receive Settlement

MB0711120990 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1111 GMT 7 Nov 90

[Text] Pretoria Nov 7 SAPA—Four former detainees in kwaNdebele have received a settlement totalling R[and]205,000 after they sued the homeland government for assault and the conditions of their detention. The four—opponents of the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele—were detained in 1987.

Pretoria Legal Resources Centre attorney Carrie Kimble said on Wednesday the out-of-court settlement was made after the four had sued for the "sub-human" conditions of their detention.

Mr. Charles Mathebe was handcuffed to a safe, punched in the kidneys, and sensitive parts of his body were pinched. He received R70,000.

Mr. Sipiwe Mtshali, 24, had a bag placed over his head, which was then dipped into a toilet. He received R42,500.

Messrs Johannes Makitla and Nkopodi Phahlane were also badly assaulted, and their settlement amounted to respectively R50,000 and R42,500.

Ms. Kimble said the men were at the Legal Resources Centre on Wednesday [7 Nov] to collect their money, which they would invest.

She said despite the fact that the homeland government had decided to settle, as far as the Legal Resources Centre was aware, none of the policemen allegedly involved had been prosecuted.

"One would have at least expected a criminal prosecution," she said.

#### Press Reviews on Current Problems, Issues

6 November

MB0611163590

[Editorial report]

#### THE STAR

Nationalists Have Come 'Long Way'—"Nothing illustrates the fluidity in our politics more than the appointment of Harry Schwarz as ambassador. When the Nationalists can choose a diplomat from the ranks of their oldest opponents in Parliament, then a sea change has taken place," declares Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 November in a page 16 editorial. The "New Nats [Nationalists] have come a long way from old apartheid, but they have still to demonstrate where they are going." Therefore, this is "a far cry from implying

that all forward-thinking whites should run helter-skelter into the NP [National Party] tomorrow."

PAC Rhetoric 'Close to Incitement'—A second editorial on the same page says that at the 3 November funeral of Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) President Zephania Mothopeng, the solidarity shown there was "an encouraging sign that black internecine conflict is not inevitable. But against that, there was radical Africanist rhetoric which, at times, came close to incitement to violence against whites." PAC leaders expressed displeasure when a part of the crowd, objecting to the presence of the SACP's [South African Communist Party] Joe Slovo, began to chant: 'One Slovo, one bullet.' But they had only themselves—or more accurately, their rhetoric—to blame. They would do well to ponder how much blood would have been spilt if Mr Slovo had been harmed—and revenge sought."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Randburg Should Not Slow De Klerk Down—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 6 November in a page 8 editorial discusses the 9 November parliamentary by-election in Randburg, noting "the CP [Conservative Party] has a point in claiming President de Klerk lacks a mandate for the extent of the reforms he has set in motion; Randburg may not answer the question either way." "He has promised an election, or a referendum, to seek white endorsement for constitutional proposals once these have been negotiated. That is some way ahead; if the speed at which he has moved has left some NP supporters behind, he can wait for them to catch up. Randburg should not slow him down."

#### THE CITIZEN

Schwarz Ambassadorial Appointment 'Shrewd'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 5 November in a page 6 editorial notes "The appointment of Mr Harry Schwarz as South Africa's ambassador in Washington is a shrewd move. Mr Schwarz is closer to the Nationalists in his thinking than he is to some of his Left-wing colleagues in the Democratic Party." "Mr Schwarz's appointment can be seen as an indication of a bipartisan approach in the diplomatic field, as well as further evidence that the NP's policy is acceptable to DP [Democratic Party] members. If a very senior member of the DP like Mr Schwarz can serve as an ambassador, there can't be much wrong with government policy."

#### CITY PRESS

Viljoen Statement on Negotiations 'Unequivocal'—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 4 November in a page 10 editorial points out that "the Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, this week made the government's stand on negotiation clear: there will be no interim government nor will elections be held for a constituent assembly. However, a new constitution could still be negotiated, and a referendum held to



test its acceptability, he said. This unequivocal statement by Viljoen in a phone-in television programme on M-Net on Friday [2 November], should help clear up the uncertainty and confusion felt by most South Africans since the government started talks with the ANC [African National Congress] in May." "Now at least we know where the government stands and what the ANC will be negotiating." However, "the road ahead will most certainly be rocky with so many people wanting a slice of the cake for themselves."

**Apartheid To Blame for 'Economic Mess'**—A second editorial on the same page notes the recent 15-percent increase in the price of bread and warns "For once all South Africans agree our economy is in a shocking state." "Black people, who make up the majority of the unemployed and are among the lowest paid people in the country, will be hit hardest." "We can only blame our racial policies for this economic mess," and "we must sort out this mess before it is too late."

#### CAPE TIMES

**Unequal Education 'Cannot Endure'**—"As leading schools in the Cape Peninsula vote by astonishing majorities of parents to integrate their classrooms, the movement towards a single education system is gaining considerable momentum. Yet it is as well to note that the majority of white schools in the country are not voting at all and are not even thinking about opening their doors," observes Cape Town **CAPE TIMES** in English on 2 November in a page 6 editorial. "The costly, inefficient and unequal provision of separate education service on ideological/apartheid grounds cannot endure for much longer, even if the prejudice of some sections of the white community must needs be indulged for a while yet in the interests of peace."

#### DIE BURGER

**ANC Must Listen to Voice Of Business**—Cape Town **DIE BURGER** in Afrikaans on 29 October in a page 10 editorial says: "At the weekend Mr. Thabo Mbeki, ANC spokesman for foreign affairs, emphasized the need for a strong economy which could support a new constitutional dispensation. In particular, he encouraged black businessmen to join in the economic debate. In so doing, he touched on an issue which could be one of the hardest nuts to crack at the negotiation table: what the economy of a new South Africa must look like." Yet the ANC remains committed to the Freedom Charter, "which holds that socialism is the economic panacea for the country's sociopolitical problems." "What does Mr. Mbeki expect of black businessmen, other than that they be given as much room for maneuver in order to run their businesses? If the ANC would open its ears to the lively debate already being conducted over his economic policy, he would hear that the loudest voices against sanctions are those of business people."

#### TRANSVALER

**Black Youth Should Heed Call To Return to School**—The ANC's call for students to return to school "will be welcomed by all," notes an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg **TRANSVALER** in Afrikaans on 29 October. "We hope that the youth will respond favorably to this and similar calls. Or is the ANC going to learn the hard way that children would sooner listen when you tell them to boycott classes, intimidate teachers, and set schools alight, than when you ask them to work? Is the ANC perhaps beginning to learn that, when you incite children into becoming ungovernable, eventually you too cannot control them? It will teach them a lesson."

**Criticism of Buthelezi Rejection of Tutu Meeting**—In an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg **TRANSVALER** in Afrikaans of 30 October, the newspaper states: "One has understanding for the reasons why the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] central committee turned down an invitation by Archbishop Desmond Tutu for Dr. Buthelezi to attend a meeting of black leaders in Cape Town. Nevertheless it is a pity." "It is essential that Dr. Buthelezi be involved as much as possible in the peace process, because by so doing he can put across his party's views. For the same reason a face-to-face meeting between him and Mr. Nelson Mandela is so necessary, even though somehow it is not materializing. Nevertheless, as long as there is so much bloodshed and destruction, Dr. Buthelezi and the IFP should not be so sensitive that even a meeting like the Tutu meeting is turned down."

**Winnie Mandela Statements Increase Potential for Conflict**—A second editorial on the same page reads: "Mrs. Winnie Mandela's trigger-happiness simply will not leave her. At the funeral of a former ANC executive committee member in East London at the weekend she said if the organization's aspirations are not met through negotiations it would be forced to shoot its way to freedom with the help of its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK]. Apart from the fact that this kind of statement increases the potential for conflict, it also places a question mark over real attitudes towards negotiation. This is a pity, because in fact her statements are nothing more than misplaced bravado, as everyone knows that if MK starts shooting, it will find itself in deep trouble."

7 November

MB0711101790

[Editorial report]

#### BUSINESS DAY

**Economic 'Perestroika'**—Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 7 November in a page 10 editorial says a form of economic "perestroika" is to be found "within a subcommittee of the Life Offices' Association (LOA)," which is investigating the possibility of "creating securities backed by housing loans; the securities

would trade on the same basis as other government-backed stock." "Institutional fund managers could invest life assurance and pension cash in the housing securities at a market rate of return. Their investments would be tradeable on the secondary market like Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission], RSA, Post Office and other stocks." A housing trust would then have access to the cash raised from these investments, and make loans to low-income homebuyers who the institutions feel are too risky to finance directly. "Individuals within government are understood to have been briefed and like the idea."

### BEELD

Editorial on Aid Refusal To ANC—"A change in attitude from the international community toward South Africa is becoming more evident," notes an editorial on page 12 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 2 November. "Doors are opening to the government while requests from the ANC for massive financial contributions are being met with a great deal of negativity. Japan recently refused to give Mr. Mandela 50 million rand and the European Community has decided to exercise firmer control on its contribution to the Kagiso Trust so that money is not dealt out blindly to the so-called victims of apartheid." "Huge amounts of money that previously flowed from behind the Iron Curtain to the ANC have already dried up. Mr. Mandela's planned visit to the Soviet Union did not even take place because it was inconvenient for Moscow. Even locally the BMW motorcar manufacturer refused to donate 16 cars requested by the ANC." "Thus far, one frequently gets the impression that the ANC blackmails people and institutions for money. After Japan's refusal Mr. Mandela loudly announced to the world how displeased he is with Japan's refusal. Incidentally, Japan and West Germany, the manufacturers of BMW motorcars, are two of the world's best examples of the belief that success is possible through hard work. The ANC should view this as an example and should work hard to achieve success instead of asking the world for alms."

### \* CP, Azapo Voice Opposition to Negotiations

#### \* Conservatives' Position

91AF0144A Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English  
7 Oct 90 p 14

[Commentary by CP (Conservative Party) Spokesman Dr C.P. Mulder; First paragraph was boxed in area in article.]

[Text] Both the Conservative Party and the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] have rejected the negotiation process that the Government initiated with the ANC [African National Congress] earlier this year. In the first article, written for Indicator SA [Republic of South Africa], a CP spokesman outlines points in the negotiation process that it finds acceptable, and those it rejects. In the second article, commissioned by the SUNDAY

STAR, Azapo states its position on negotiations. It would seem that negotiation politics has suddenly become the catchphrase used to solve all of South Africa's present political problems. After the National Party [NP] Government's recent about face regarding its previous principles and policies, "negotiation politics" is the last term left with which the ordinary NP supporter can defend his party. Ask an NP supporter about some aspect of his party's present policy and the most likely answer will be: "We will negotiate on that." But what does the dictionary say about the word "negotiate"—"to treat or bargain with others in order to reach an agreement." To negotiate in that sense is nothing new. On the contrary, the idea of negotiation is as old as mankind itself. In fact, it is clear that negotiation in itself cannot be presented as policy: it is rather a tool or strategy to achieve an ultimate goal. The goal makes up policy, the tool a way to reach the goal. It is common knowledge that the NP and the ANC have already effectively entered into negotiations with one another. Each believes that it is not powerful enough to ignore the other, while each also believes itself to be strong enough to extract concessions from the other. On the one hand we have the Government of the day with its control over the Defence Force and the South African Police [SAP], while on the other we have the ANC with its military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) and its continuing threat of protracted armed struggle. What, however, are the different goals of these organisations; goals with regard to which negotiations are being promoted? The ultimate goal of the NP is the sharing of power among the chief political actors, together with an unambiguous protection of minorities. The ultimate goal of the ANC remains the transfer of power to the people, as represented by the ANC. Neither the NP nor the ANC can afford to compromise on their ultimate goals unless they are prepared to lose their power bases and become virtually irrelevant as a result. Accordingly, it is completely naive to think that the proposed negotiation process is going to be an opportunity to place all kinds of constitutional models on the table in front of a very susceptible audience. First, we must remember that there will be no neutral referee. Second, it is ludicrous to expect political opponents to go to the negotiating table without a clearly defined bottom line which each is willing and able to enforce with all the means at its disposal. In South Africa today we have yet to reach the position where the various parties are obliged to compromise their stands because they believe there is no alternative, and therefore are obliged to agree with opponents on a settlement. As a consequence neither the ANC nor the NP, nor any other party to the negotiations, is likely to compromise today on their ultimate goals though each may be prepared to compromise on minor issues. The real question regarding national negotiations among these parties is not what the ultimate goals of the parties are—for these are clear enough—but whether the parties have any real commitment to the process of negotiations itself. The South African Communist Party (SACP) released a document entitled "SACP directive/discussion to its cells" in May 1986. It described how SACP and ANC members needed

to have a uniform approach to negotiations and to interaction with white South African liberals. On negotiations the document said: "We must not mechanically dig in our heels against any future possibility of negotiations. We must remember that virtually all revolutionary struggles in the post-war period (Algeria, Vietnam, Angola, Mozambique, etc) (and now Namibia) reached their final climax at the negotiating table." But the question of negotiations usually arrives at a time of a major revolutionary climax involving the transfer of power based on the massive strength of the people's offensive... The main thrust of our present strategy remains a revolutionary seizure of power." In the light of this SACP stance on national negotiations in South Africa, where does the Conservative Party stand? We do not have any objection in principle to the idea of dialogue or negotiation. On the contrary, dialogue and negotiation have always been part of the history and culture of the white nation in South Africa. Piet Retief negotiated with Dingaan, as did President Paul Kruger when a delegation was sent to the United Kingdom to ensure the sovereignty and independence of the ZAR (the South African Republic of the Transvaal). But in both these cases, negotiation was merely a method or strategy employed to achieve a specific goal. In both these instances, furthermore, negotiation did not ensure peace—the negotiation processes were followed by bloody conflicts. While we in the CP say we do not have any objection in principle to dialogue and to negotiation, we also say that we do not have unqualified belief in the negotiation process. We believe it would be unacceptably naive not to recognise that politics is, in its heart, about gaining and controlling power. You either govern or you are governed. Given different ultimate goals, national negotiations in South Africa have a good chance of becoming deadlocked. The NP and the State President seem to have the attitude that the process must simply start all over again if deadlock occurs. This does not change goals. We are also not obsessed with the notion of negotiation. There are certain values, freedoms and rights we hold which are simply non-negotiable. There are certain demands and conditions which have been put to us to which we answer with a straight-forward no. Negotiation is not at issue. Under the heading "Negotiation," the CP set out its policy clearly in its manifesto for the election of 6 September 1989. "The CP is prepared to negotiate with the democratically elected leaders of other communities but regards the white community's right to self-determination as non-negotiable. The party will not negotiate with the ANC or any other terrorist organisation which practises violence and communism, nor will the party allow any such negotiations to take place. "Accordingly, the CP will not take part in the present process of negotiation. The CP will never go to the negotiating table to talk about the surrender of the whites. It does not matter whether the Government which requests negotiation be controlled by the ANC, the SACP, or the NP. The CP will not negotiate white surrender. We demand for the white nation of South Africa the universally accepted right to be allowed to govern ourselves in our own fatherland,

and that right is non-negotiable. We view the present negotiation process between the NP and the ANC as nothing less than a preparation to surrender power to a black majority government. The CP is not prepared to take part in that. It is for the Government and the ANC, therefore, to assess the chances for peace in South Africa without the adequate accommodation of the aspirations of the white nation as represented by the CP.

#### \* Azapo Position

91AF0144B Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English  
7 Oct 90 p 14

[Commentary by Azapo (Azanian People's Organisation) President Itumeleng Mosala. Words in italics as published]

[Text] In the context of a situation where people have been engaged in revolt and protracted struggle against oppression and exploitation and where the State has responded with violence of the kind that, for example, climaxes in a state of emergency, the sudden turn to an attitude of "negotiation" by the same State has certain effects which must be guarded against. Firstly, the political resistance of the people can be de-legitimised so that it looks like they were involved in unreasonable acts of violence. Secondly, this sudden turn to "negotiations" has the effect of blurring the issues. The result is a dangerous ideological smoke-screening engineered and manipulated by the State through its instruments of control and coercion. For example, the struggle is for political power, repossession of land, ownership and control of the economy. The goals have been changed by the State through its use of the ideology of "negotiations." Transfer of political power has been changed to sharing of power. Repossession of land has been reduced to repeal of Land Acts. Ownership and control of the economy by the black majority has been redefined in terms of "freedom and prosperity" undergirded by the system of "free" enterprise. In essence these redefined goals reduce black people's struggle from a liberation struggle to a civil rights struggle. Azapo's [Azanian People's Organization] concern is this: If the above are the new goals of struggle why does one need liberation movements to achieve them, given that they are not liberation goals. Does Mr de Klerk really need disenfranchised people for something he can do with enfranchised people? The things to which the goals of the struggle have been reduced are perfectly capable of achievement through parliamentary process where Mr de Klerk holds a majority. Azapo holds that Mr de Klerk's "commitment" to change and peace must be translated by *him* and *his Government* into concrete reality. The process we envisage is this: Mr de Klerk must follow the road of eroding the basis of constitutional and political power of a white minority to its logical conclusion. He must reverse all the legal and political pillars of apartheid including the emptying of prisons and the opening of borders for all exiles to return without any need for indemnity. This road which the de Klerk regime calls negotiations, which we do not agree it is, can and must



be travelled by Mr de Klerk and his regime alone. Where his road ends, a truly democratic road starts. This truly democratic road is not entrenched in his constitution and even Mr de Klerk agrees with this. Since this road is not the road of genuine negotiations for a liberated and democratic future Azapo refuses to enter it and warns others not to. The reason is simple: Where the de Klerk road ends there the road of liberation movements will end if they join him. The goals of liberation will be reduced to the goals of reform. The excitement of the imperialists about Mr de Klerk must be understood in this context. There will be no repossession of the land, no ownership and control of the economy by black people, and no effective political power. Mr de Klerk's road seems promising and attractive. It is, however, very dangerous for humiliated, poor and powerless people. On this road the power to use state instruments is exclusively in the hands of Mr de Klerk. People will undergo indemnifications and de-indemnifications at the whim of the State, refugees and political prisoners will return poor and remain poor because the economic system will still be exclusively in the hands of the enfranchised capitalists, the power for use of the police and the army will remain in Mr de Klerk's hands for the

length of this road. Azapo, by insisting on the continuation of the struggle and condemning the current depoliticisation of black people, offers a different perspective on the struggle. It is this: Rather than put pressure on liberation movements to join Mr de Klerk's road, pressure through the continuation of struggle should be put on Mr de Klerk to finish his road quickly. This will make way for the start of a truly democratic road to a new constitution produced by a constituent assembly. It is in this constituent assembly, elected on the basis of one person one vote, that the goals of the liberation struggle as opposed to those of reform or civil rights struggle can be achieved. These goals are repossession of land, ownership and control of the economy, and effective political power. Azapo believes that "negotiations" are not necessary and will lead to a betrayal of the aspirations of the black people. The danger of a neo-colonial settlement, where black people will have ineffective political power and no economic power, is real. The things that are intended to be achieved by "negotiations" can be done by Mr de Klerk without liberation movements being used to legitimise him and his process. Azapo calls rather for a constitutional resolution of the conflict.

## Angola

### Defense Security Council Approves Documents

*MB0711063490 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Nov 90*

[Text] The Defense and Security Council [CDS] today approved the draft statute on the organization of the president's office and alterations to regulations on its economic role.

Meeting under the chairmanship of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the CDS decided under the terms of those alterations that its Economic Commission must continue to be the organ responsible for leading, managing, and coordinating the economy until the state apparatus is fully restructured. Then, a new economic management model will be defined.

The following responsibilities are ascribed to the Economic Commission, among others: The approval of strategic and [word indistinct] measures necessary for the implementation of the Angolan Government's Plan of Action; monetary and foreign exchange policies; managing investment policies; controlling the process of importing large quantities of goods and their international market prices; and controlling the process of exporting the main sources of foreign exchange earnings, as well as their deposit and utilization by national entities.

The CDS Economic Commission is also responsible for following the implementation of economic programs of great national importance; analyzing foreign exchange treasury plans; defining credit ceiling plans; and accompanying the process for developing education, health, and [word indistinct] programs.

### Party Congress Reportedly To Discuss Constitution

*MB0711065790 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Nov 90*

[Text] Borneto de Sousa, member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee, announced in Luanda today that the party's third ordinary congress scheduled to be held in December this year will conduct an in-depth analysis of the general bases for revising the Constitutional Law.

Central Committee Member Borneto de Sousa disclosed this during a news conference in Luanda this afternoon. The news conference focused on the preparatory process for the MPLA-Labor Party's ordinary congress.

[Begin Sousa recording] The organic process of the MPLA-Labor Party's third ordinary congress began in April and May this year. Some time before that, we created a National Preparatory Commission for the congress. That commission is led by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA-Labor Party chairman and

president of the People's Republic of Angola. This structure in charge of the process for holding the congress includes a number of commissions. One of them is the Organic Process Commission, and I am its coordinator.

This commission's principal task has been to follow the whole organic process of the congress from grass-root assemblies up to provincial conferences. In this way, the party's grass-root assemblies were held in April, May, and June in the country and abroad where we have militants. Their aim, first, was to assess grass-root preparatory work for the congress. They were supposed to analyze and complete analysis and discussion work on the congress' principal guidelines. They were also supposed to elect predelegates to the congress and precandidates to the Central Committee. [end recording]

### MPLA Reportedly Preparing Another Offensive

*MB0611094790 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance  
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and  
Central Africa 0510 GMT 6 Nov 90*

[Text] FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces are preparing another offensive against UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] liberated areas in Bie Province. Accordingly, on 31 October, our forces attacked a FAPLA column coming from Bie to reinforce positions in Cuemba and Munhango. The column was attacked between Savate and (Calupeta), 15 km to the north of Cuemba. After two and a half hours of heavy fire, FAPLA forces fled in disarray, leaving behind a large quantity of war materiel.

According to Kopa Negra, our correspondent in the area, FAPLA forces in Cuemba and Munhango are completely disarticulated and living on wild fruits.

## Lesotho

### King Moshoeshoe II Reportedly Dethroned

*MB0611171190 Maseru Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 6 Nov 90*

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General Lekhanya, has announced that according to the new Office of King Order 1990, His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II has ceased to become the king of Lesotho.

In a statement to the national constituent assembly today, Maj. Gen. Lekhanya said the Military Council has issued the order after having consultations with the Council of Ministers and the armed forces on the issue of the king's refusal to return home if his conditions are not met.

The general said among the king's demands before he returned home were the dissolution of the present government and the national constituent assembly. He said



the king had continued to correspond with the media on matters relating to the governing of this country, despite dissuasion from this practice by his government.

Maj. Gen. Lekhanya said on the basis of the king's demands and actions aimed at undermining the present government, he has been relieved of his duties. He asked the principal chiefs of Lesotho to assist in appointment of a (?legislative) successor to the throne.

### More on Dismissal

MB0611185690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1637 GMT 6 Nov 90

[Text] Maseru Nov 6 SAPA—Lesotho's King Moshoeshoe is to be axed, the country's military leader, Maj-Gen Metsing Lekhanya, told his parliament in a landmark speech on Tuesday [6 November].

Gen Lekhanya, the chairman of the Military Council, told the national constituent assembly King Moshoeshoe had violated his oath to office and had broken Lesotho's laws.

He also said King Moshoeshoe, who was forced into exile by the military government earlier this year and has been living in London, had reneged on agreements concerning his return home by attaching "unacceptable conditions" including one that the present government disband.

Gen Lekhanya said a new law would be promulgated to effectively end King Moshoeshoe's reign. Section 21 of the new "Office of King Order 1990" stated that "..... the person holding the office of king immediately before the coming into operation of the order shall cease to be king and head of state on the coming into operation of this order."

The military leader made it clear in his speech, a copy of which was faxed to SAPA, that King Moshoeshoe's state-provided maintenance allowance for living in exile would be discontinued and that a new king would succeed the exiled monarch.

He also called for nationwide calm and said Lesotho citizens should go about their everyday business peacefully.

He did not say when the new law would be promulgated or when the new king would take his place as "constitutional monarch".

The crisis arose from King Moshoeshoe's insistence that he would return to take up his position as reigning monarch and head of state only if the military government and national constituent assembly was disbanded, Gen Lekhanya said.

He said the decision to draw up and pass the new law to effectively oust King Moshoeshoe had been taken "after full internal consultations with the entire defence establishment as well as the the two councils of state".

Gen Lekhanya sits at the head of the six-member Military Council which has executive power over all other bodies. He came into power in a coup in 1986 which ousted then-Prime Minister Leboa Jonathan.

Ironically, Gen Lekhanya claims responsibility for re-instating King Moshoeshoe following 11 months in exile while Jonathan was in power, but the two powerful figures have clashed repeatedly on constitutional issues since the coup.

Another of King Moshoeshoe's demands was for the immediate repeal of "Lesotho Order Number Four" which prohibits political activity.

Gen Lekhanya said in his speech that King Moshoeshoe had been allowed four years since 1986 to rule and reign without hindrance. "Regrettably, during that time all he achieved, through his cousin, Sekhobe Letsie, who is now in custody, was to sow confusion not only within the armed forces, the Military Council, the Council of Ministers and the civil service, but also within the chieftanship."

In London, attempts to contact King Moshoeshoe for comment at the residence of Lesotho high commissioner, where he has been staying on an allowance of about R [rand] 50,000 per month since his exile in March, were unsuccessful.

A person who answered the telephone at the residence said she did not know where the king was, then replaced the receiver.

A spokesman at the Lesotho high commissioner's office said the commissioner had already left the office and that it was closed for the day.

Any inquiries should be directed to the commissioner on Wednesday, the spokesman said, adding it was not possible to make contact with the king.

In a BBC interview a number of weeks ago the king claimed Gen Lekhanya had ordered him out of the official residence and cut off his financial support, but that this had been rescinded after certain people had made the military leader "see sense".

Gen Lekhanya told the constituent assembly King Moshoeshoe had opposed the sacking of three Military Council members who were rumoured at the time to have been behind a plot to stage yet another coup with the king's backing.

Another area of disagreement had been when King Moshoeshoe withheld his assent to changes in the then Council of Ministers and filed an affidavit to support a former minister who claimed he was unlawfully removed from office.

"I leave it to your imagination to fathom out the legal status of a king who stands in a court of law against his own government as witness for the plaintiff," Gen Lekhanya said.

The military ruler accused King Moshoeshe of illegally publishing secret correspondence between him and the government and of violating his oath of office by entering into official correspondence with "many people" without going through the head of government.

King Moshoeshe had also delved "at length on the subject of politics" in letters, publications and in radio interviews despite being prohibited from doing so by the country's laws.

Furthermore, the exiled monarch was behind the theft of documents from the office of Lesotho's attorney-general, Gen Lekhanya charged.

"Even as this law was being drafted, his majesty took unfair advantage and caused a very young officer to steal official documents from the office of the attorney-general," the military leader alleged.

Gen Lekhanya pledged loyalty on behalf of himself and the Military Council "to the crown and the royal family in accordance with our laws and traditions" and said in accordance with the new law, principal chiefs would be expected to exercise their role with regard to electing a successor to the throne.

Possible candidates should "exercise their minds and take advantage of their formal education and the wise counsel of their elders so that they can forever remember that they derived their authority from the people and that over all important matters of state the people's will shall always prevail".

## Malawi

### \* Mozambican Refugees Straining Local Resources

91AF0046A Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 30 Sep 90 p b1

[Article by Danish journalist Peter Tygesen, who lives in Harare, Zimbabwe: "Poor Malawi Is Inundated With 850,000 Mozambican Refugees. There Is Not Enough Food and Housing for Even the Local Population"]

[Text]"We came because of the war. We heard that there was security and food in Malawi. If Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] had noticed us, it would have seized us. They took away my wife and two little children," the farmer Trevor Gaston says in Nsanje Province in South Malawi. Gaston comes from Tete Province, which has been ravaged by the Mozambique war.

In the reception center Ndamera, there is a crowd of men who spent four days fleeing through the forests to get out of Mozambique, where a million persons have died in the 15 years of war. The opposing parties in these wars are the government and the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebel movement.

Two million persons have fled from the countryside to the cities of Mozambique, and one million have fled to neighboring countries. There is no end in sight for the war, and more refugees are coming to Malawi every day.

Four years ago there were only a few refugees in Malawi. Nowadays there are 850,000 of them. A representative of the United Nations estimated that there would be 940,000 of them next year.

Some have fled from the Mozambique Government and its Army, but the majority have fled from Renamo. Both parties to the war recruit soldiers by simply seizing people, and neither side is especially popular in the eyes of the ordinary Mozambican. Renamo is feared more, however, because the organization has ruthlessly murdered tens of thousands of innocent civilians, destroyed schools and health centers, and forced women and children into slave labor in their camps.

Now refugees make up over 10 percent of the population of Malawi. Nevertheless, no friction with the Malawi people has been evident. "We have never noticed that the citizens of this country attack refugees as happens in Europe," Patrick de Sousa, a representative of the UN refugee organization, said.

### Forests Destroyed

The refugees are a large burden on Malawi, which is the eighth-poorest country in the world, according to the UN. The poorest region of Malawi is the southern part, where there are more refugees than Malawians. In the Province of Nsanje, for example, 210,000 Malawians are hosts to 240,000 refugees.

"Previously there was not enough food for even ourselves. Now they (the refugees) live on our lands, and, of course, the shortage is getting worse," Oweita Chirambo, the highest official of Nsanje, said.

Refugees place other burdens on Nsanje, too. The refugees have to build shanties to live in, and every day 53,000 families have to hunt for firewood. "In the whole province there is hardly a tree left. I do not know how in the world we shall ever get our forests back," Chirambo said.

The forest damage will be felt in the area for a long time, even if the refugees were to return home. For the greater part of the year, the temperature is about 45 degrees [Celsius] in the shade. Without trees, the evaporation of the precious water from the soil is accelerated. Precipitation, which was already sparse, declines, and desertification advances.

There have also been benefits from the stream of refugees, Chirambo admits freely. At one time the Malawi and Mozambique border was an important trading region, but, when the Portuguese left Mozambique and war cut the connection to the sea, the border town Marka wasted away. Grass began to grow from the windows of the deserted houses.

Refugees brought life to the town, however. "We received new streets and a soap factory. Many young people have found work. Truck drivers and other visitors spend money, and now everything can be found in the stores. Money circulates faster," Chirambo said.

Malawi is a dictatorship that has been ruled with an iron hand by the president for life, Doctor Hastings Kamuzu Banda, since becoming independent in 1964.

In October, Malawi requested assistance from the international community to combat the famine. According to the country's Ministry of the Interior, the responses have not exactly resounded. To date, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway have given assistance, which remains very limited, however.

### Mauritius

#### \* Sovereignty of Tromelin on December Agenda

91AF0151A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
13 Oct 90 p 4

[Article by Harish Chundunsing; first paragraph is LE MAURICIEN introduction]

[Excerpt] The question of Mauritius' sovereignty over the islet of Tromelin will be discussed with France in December. A meeting is already planned for this purpose. Mr. Paul Berenger, secretary general of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] announced at an MMM party meeting in Centre de Flacq yesterday.

According to Mr. Berenger, it was for this reason that the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Jean-Claude de L'Estrac, did not raise the question of Mauritian sovereignty over Tromelin in his speech to the United Nations at the beginning of the week.

In all other respects, Mr Berenger added, "Jean-Claude de L'Estrac covered everything there was to discuss."

Mr. Berenger added that the transitional government of the MSM [Mauritian Socialist Movement] and the MMM want to initiate a clean-up of moral standards in the country between "now and the general elections"—a not so distant future, he emphasized, since the elections are to be held next year.

In view of signs of an economic crisis looming on the horizon, Mr. Berenger stressed that Mauritius must breathe new life into the free-trade zone and into tourism.

Toward that end, he recommended that Mauritius look to Japan.

Speaking of the six MMM ministers who recently joined the government, Mr. Berenger described them as "canons" in comparison with Sir Satcam Boolell, Mr. Clarel Malherbe and Sir Ramesh Jeewoolall.

The MMM secretary general stated that Sir Satcam Boolell will jump to become a member of the MSM-MMM government as soon as he is invited to do so. [passage omitted]

#### \* PT Leader Announces Ambitions To Become PM

91AF0151B Port Louis THE SUN in French  
19 Oct 90 p 1

[First paragraph is THE SUN introduction]

[Text] Labor Party leader Sir Satcam Boolell has publicly revealed his ambition to become prime minister of Mauritius. Although Sir Satcam has nurtured this ambition for several decades, it was the first time since Dr. Navin Ramgoolam entered the scene that he publicly admitted his obsession with becoming the number-one occupant of the Hotel du Gouvernement.

Speaking to a crowd of 50 persons Tuesday in Bambous, Sir Satcam derided the current prime minister, stating that "he himself could very well replace him," L'EX-PRESS reported on Wednesday. Until then, it was thought that Dr. Navin Ramgoolam would be named to head the anti-MSM-MMM [Mauritian Socialist Movement-Mauritian Militant Movement] front and thus become the contender for Sir Anerood's seat. However, as observers point out, the only leader to speak of Dr. Ramgoolam as a potential prime minister is Mr Harish Boodhoo, the other leaders having been less categorical on this subject.

It is increasingly certain, the observers also say, that Boolell supporters are using Dr. Ramgoolam as a lure to draw the majority segments of the Hindu community to their cause. But if the Labor Party and the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] win the general elections, Sir Satcam himself would be designated majority leader. He would thus become prime minister and achieve what has been a gnawing ambition for decades.

#### \* De L'Estrac Urges Indian Ocean Peace Zone

91AF0151C Port Louis THE SUN in French  
10 Oct 90 pp 1, 5

[First paragraph is THE SUN introduction; quoted passages published in English]

[Text] In his speech to the United Nations General Assembly last evening (2000 Mauritius time, 1100 New York time), Mauritius' new minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, earnestly called upon the Western powers to begin urgent discussions so that the Indian Ocean may be declared a peace zone.

Mr. De l'Estrac pointed out that the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has demonstrated the extent to which peace at the regional level remains fragile despite East-West



detente, the signing of the 1987 treaty on strategic arms reduction, and the reduction of conventional forces in Europe.

After expressing the Mauritian Government's regret at the withdrawal of the main Western powers from the ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean, Mr. De l'Estrac stated that Mauritius hopes "that recent events in the Gulf will convince them of the urgent necessity of working towards the establishment of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean."

Those who call for world solidarity in difficult times cannot ignore the small nations' legitimate aspirations for peace, said Mr. De l'Estrac, adding that the efforts of the ad hoc committee at this stage "should not be undermined and all avenues for progress must remain open." For Mr. De l'Estrac, earnest negotiations on the Indian Ocean as a peace zone should lead to progress in other fields, "such as naval disarmament...."

The foreign minister also reiterated Mauritius' demand that the Chagos Archipelago and Diego Garcia be retroceded and expressed the Mauritian Government's appreciation for the support given by the non-aligned movement and by the OAU in this matter.

On the subject of South Africa, Mr. De l'Estrac pointed out that the situation is still fragile despite efforts to reach a negotiated solution to the establishment of a democratic government. Mauritius, he declared, believes that the international community should give greater encouragement to the process of eliminating apartheid without letting up pressure on the South African Government.

The foreign minister deplored the violence and attempts to exploit internal divisions, and thereby throw the chances for peace and stability into question. According to Mr. De l'Estrac, the agreement reached by the ANC [African National Congress] and the government in August represents the best hope for eradicating apartheid. "The emergence of a strong, united, multiracial, and democratic South Africa will bring peace and stability in the region and contribute significantly to world economy," he continued. He also remarked that the independence of Namibia and the freeing of Nelson Mandela are historic events for the African continent.

The foreign minister also made the point that as a result of the fundamental restructuring of the international political system in 1989 and 1990, the United Nations is increasingly establishing itself as "the right vehicle for collective action, especially in moments of crisis and distress." He cited the example of the United Nations' positive and successful intervention to settle the Cambodian conflict.

Mr. De l'Estrac added that with regard to the Middle East, Mauritius welcomes the new dialogue that has opened between the United States and the USSR. He is convinced, he said, that an international Middle East peace conference under UN auspices constitutes "the

only prospect for a comprehensive settlement recognising the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and enduring peace in the region."

He also expressed the wish to see dialogue help unify Korea. In that context, he stated that Mauritius looks favorably on the admission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations "without jeopardising the objective of the unification and without excluding the simultaneous membership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Mr. De l'Estrac also deplored the protectionist policies advocated by certain developed countries, underscoring that the less developed countries "require better opportunities for trade diversification and preferential access to markets and accrued capital investments." That is the only way to bring these countries out of their economic problems, he added.

"Free trade is the cornerstone of cooperation," he continued, appealing for the discussions in the Uruguay Round to lead to the liberalization of international trade.

Mr. De l'Estrac had opened his speech by noting with pleasure that the 45th annual assembly is being chaired by Malta—an island whose participation in international affairs is well known and one that, like Mauritius, "has been the crossroads of many civilisations."

#### \* MEDIA Launches 1991 Promotional Campaign

91AF0154A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
13 Oct 90 p 4

[Article by Jean-Marc Poche; first paragraph if LE MAURICIEN introduction; italicized passages published in English]

[Text] Mauritius will take part in no fewer than 16 international trade fairs to be held in the Scandinavian countries, Japan, Germany, and in Zimbabwe in the course of the next year, announced Mr. Cassam Uteem, deputy prime minister and minister of industry, as he unveiled to the press the export strategy planned by MEDIA [Mauritius Export Development and Investment Authority] for next year. According to the minister, "Participation in trade fairs has always been a vehicle for projecting the country's image as a supplier of manufactured products on the international market. By offering direct contact with professional buyers, it is a means to promote Mauritian products more successfully."

MEDIA plans to participate in three fairs in the Scandinavian countries: *the International Fashion Fair in Stockholm (16-15 February)*, *Nordic Fashion Fair in Helsinki (27-29 August)*, and *Autumn Fashion Week (31 August-3 September)*. A market survey covering a number of products was recently carried out in Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and Norway. The response was favorable on the whole and as a result, a promotional

program was drafted for the products concerned. A delegation of Scandinavian buyers is expected in Mauritius in November.

According to Mr. Uteem, exploration of this market is justified by the fact that the Scandinavian countries have relatively high incomes.

As for the Japanese market, our exports have risen from an insignificant level in 1986 to 55 million rupees, thanks to an aggressive campaign conducted in the past few years. The most sought-after products are model boats, jeans, knits, and anthuriums. A MEDIA representative is currently posted to the UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization] office in Tokyo where he conducted a special effort to promote Mauritian products. Moreover, Mauritius is taking part in a trade fair currently under way in Osaka.

In addition, the reunification of Germany has created a market of 79 million consumers representing 22 percent of Europe's population. It is therefore essential that Mauritius have a permanent presence there and for this reason, Mauritius will take part in five trade fairs next year—two in Berlin in June and September, one in Dusseldorf 7-10 September, one in Leipzig in September, and the fifth in Cologne in October. The other fairs are to take place in London, Zimbabwe, Paris, Spain, and Australia. (See schedule below.)

#### Regional Cooperation

Commenting on preparations for the third PTA [Preferential Trade Area] fair, which will be held in Mauritius next week, Mr. Cassam Uteem took pleasure in noting that some 35 Mauritian companies will participate in the event. "I believe in regional cooperation," he stated, emphasizing that the PTA is destined to become the common market of Africa. "Africa is not only a market for Mauritian producers, but also a supplier of raw materials," he continued.

*The idea is to develop a two-way traffic between the Continent and Mauritius. The PTA secretariat has gone a long way towards promoting inter-African trade and the clearing house based in Harare as well as UAPTA [Preferential Trade Area Units of Account] cheques will ease considerably payment for goods exchanged.*

Trade with the continent increased fivefold over the past three years, climbing from 11 million rupees in 1986 to 55 million in 1989. Mr. Cassam Uteem remarked that MEDIA contributed largely to this expansion. Next year, it will undertake a market survey in the four countries of Mozambique, Namibia, Malawi, and Uganda. The survey will be followed by a *Contact Promotion Program* by which Mauritian producers will be able to establish contacts with importers in these countries.

The minister mentioned various other MEDIA projects. A new 1991-92 edition of the *Mauritius Export Directory* will be published next year. The publication of specific product catalogues aimed at investors is also planned.

A promotional film on Mauritian exports is contemplated. Several workshops are planned for small entrepreneurs. There is serious thought of creating a Trade Documentation Center (TDC) for Mauritian businessmen. In addition, MEDIA will continue to organize promotional missions as needed.

However, the promotion of Mauritian products, while very much in line with the export-oriented industrial policy, will not exclude the promotion of investments, as Mr. Benoit Arouff pointed out.

Mr. Benoit Arouff also stated that the oil crisis does not mean that producers will sit idle. "A recession in our principal markets does not mean that these markets have no need for our products. The problem is, of course, to be highly attentive to their needs and to remain very vigilant.

With regard to the South African market, it is a secret to no one, as Mr. Cassam Uteem brought out, that a trade mission will open its doors in Mauritius. In other matters, the promotion of Mauritian products in South Africa is still at the exploratory stage. A Mauritian mission will visit South Africa in the very near future.

In answering other questions, the minister affirmed that staff members of his ministry and of the ministry of finance are at work on setting up the EPZ [Export Processing Zone] Authority. All measures will be taken to prevent any overlap with existing agencies.

He also reminded the audience that the *One Stop Shop* has been operational for one month now. Mr. C. Uteem was accompanied by Mr. B. Arouff, Mr. P. Mohith, Sir D. Dookun, Mr. J. Rosalie, and Mr. C. Badhain.

#### Mozambique

##### War-Related Activities 29 October - 4 November MB0411184390

[Editorial report] Following is a compilation of reports monitored 29 Oct-4 Nov on activities relating to the internal conflict. Items are listed by province.

##### CABO DELGADO

Three basic-level primary schools are closed in Namuno District because of the war. Over 3,500 standard one to standard four pupils and about 80 teachers are currently living as displaced people in different corners of Namuno District. It has also been reported that 400 people who were forced to live with the "armed bandits" at Nacomano in Montepuez District presented themselves to the authorities this month. These citizens were able to flee "armed bandit captivity" due to operations mounted by the Mozambique Armed Forces. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 31 Oct 90) Due to the war, "some 10,000 people live in extreme poverty" in Namuno District. These citizens "fully rely on foreign aid" for they do not possess the means to survive on their own. "Armed bandit" operations in



Namuno District affect more than 27,000 people. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 1 Nov 90)

#### GAZA

The "armed bandits" attacked the (Molombo) administrative post's seventh ward in Chokwe District on 30 October, seriously wounding one civilian and abducting another 62. The "criminals" also stole nine head of cattle and other goods belonging to the peasants. Reports from Xai-Xai city, the provincial capital, say that the "armed bandits have murdered 160 defenseless people in Bilene District over the last few months." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 2 Nov 90)

The Mozambique Armed Forces stationed in Bilene District killed 66 "armed bandits" in operations between 1 and 27 October. The armed forces have recently intensified their operations against "armed bandits" in Bilene District. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Nov 90)

#### INHAMBANE

Two people were killed and four others wounded during an "armed bandit" attack on (Chimona), on the outskirts of the provincial capital of Inhambane, on 30 October. In their attack, the second in less than a week, the "armed bandits" abducted five people. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 2 Nov 90)

#### MANICA

A total of 23 people who were forced to live with the "armed bandits" presented themselves to Mozambican authorities in Vanduzi District this month. These people were held captive at an "armed bandit" base in Barue. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 30 Oct 90)

Mozambique Armed Forces stationed in Tambara District killed three "armed bandits" in an operation in the area of (Nhacafura) on 28 October. The armed forces also captured three light weapons and freed 168 people from "armed bandit" captivity. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 31 Oct 90)

#### MAPUTO

At least two people were killed when a group of "armed bandits" ambushed a column of vehicles along the road between Maputo city and the border town of Ressano Garcia on 30 October. Ten people traveling with the column were wounded. Most of those in the column were Mozambican miners returning from South Africa. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 1 Nov 90)

#### NAMPULA

Slightly more than 970 people who had fled "armed bandit" captivity turned themselves in to the authorities in Muecate District between September and 15 October. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Oct 90)

"Armed bandits murdered" seven people and wounded 11 others in Mogovolas, Meconta, and Nampula Districts during the first week of October. The "armed

bandits" also abducted 20 people and burned 211 peasants' homes during the same period. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 1 Nov 90)

#### SOFALA

The Mozambique Armed Forces have freed 160 people from "armed bandit" captivity in operations this month in the areas of (Chiracigua) and (Ndirindiri) in Nhamatanda District. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Oct 90)

#### TETE

Cahora Bassa continues to experience an influx of war-displaced people. The emergency commission and the Department for the Prevention of and Struggle Against Natural Disasters [DPCCN] have been combining efforts to provide food aid and agricultural tools to the needy. Cahora Bassa District currently has 1,048 war-displaced and 14,071 war-affected people. The area DPCCN has registered about 170 children facing "difficult conditions." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 29 Oct 90)

#### ZAMBEZIA

More than 190,000 people affected by war and famine have managed to reduce their dependence on foreign aid over the last few months through their involvement in farming. The province currently has more than 90,000 war-displaced people and nearly as many people affected by natural disasters. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 30 Oct 90)

### Swaziland

#### PAC Official Notes Negotiations With SA

MB0711084090 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER  
in English 7 Nov 90 pp 1, 3

[Report by Phinda Zwane: "Apartheid Vestiges Have To Go"]

[Text] Manzini—South Africa [SA] will not enjoy any peace unless all the vestiges of apartheid are eradicated.

This was disclosed to THE SWAZI OBSERVER yesterday by Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] Administrative Secretary, Mr. Joe Mkhwanazi, who is currently in the country.

The articulate freedom fighter spelled out the policies of his organization, stressing that the PAC was formed to overthrow the white racist Pretoria regime.

"The Pretoria Government has unbanned all political organisations, but nothing has changed as far as the bitter taste of apartheid is concerned. "The draconian laws are still there, and all the pillars of racism.

"That is why we had to ask for permission to enter the land of our forefathers. Truly speaking, there is nothing new that has taken place there since the status quo is still obtained.

"At this stage, we are still considering how to respond to the invitation by President de Klerk who has asked us to negotiate.

"A point to note is that while the ANC [African National Congress] is for reforms as they put it, the PAC aims to liberate all Azanians and wipe out all the racists without negotiations of any kind.

"We don't want to be seen to be playing into the hands of the enemy.

"The PAC position is to discuss freedom with its members and with all other organisations who represented the oppressed.

"We cannot negotiate just to represent our organisation. We want everybody who feels the sour taste of apartheid to be equally represented at the negotiation table.

"We should form a united front of the oppressed and fight the enemy.

"Although some of our ideologies differ with those of the ANC we have one goal in mind...freedom. We'd be ready to work with the ANC and other organisations who are against white minority government.

"Our duty is to unite the people toward a common goal, giving due respect to all freedom loving parties."

Mr. Mkhwanazi said his organisation expected the death of their leader, Mr. Zeph Mothopeng, who was buried on Saturday [3 Nov].

"Fortunately, Mr. Mothopeng laid down all the structures before he died and we know what to do.

Asked what his organisation's policy towards the Kingdom of Swaziland was, Mr. Mkhwanazi said: "Swaziland has always stressed its support for the PAC and the ANC.

"This the kingdom spelled out clearly during an OAU summit in Addis Ababa. We have always enjoyed warm relations with the kingdom.

"King Sobhuza took a clear stand and supported the struggle of the oppressed people of Azania."

#### **Pays Tribute to King**

MB0711082390 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER  
in English 7 Nov 90 p 1

[Report by Phinda Zwane: "Tribute to His Majesty"]

[Text] Manzini—His Majesty the King has been hailed as a brave, courageous and intelligent leader.

Paying tribute to the King, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] Administrative Secretary, Mr. Joe Mkhwanazi, who is in the country, said the King had done quite well for the country since he ascended the throne in 1986.

"I think His Majesty came to power at a very tumultuous period in the region and the rest of the world.

"However, young as he may be, his brains have shown that one does not have to be old to do intelligent things.

"He has experienced changes from left and right and at the same time had to find his footing.

"All that he had to address himself to was in the midst of change."

Asked what he thought about the forthcoming PTA [Preferential Trade Area] heads of state summit and what it meant for Swaziland as a developing nation, Mr. Mkhwanazi said: "As an invited delegation, we are looking forward to this historic summit. Our Acting President, Mr. Mlamli Clarence Makwetu, will lead our delegation.

"For Swaziland, the summit will rub out this idea that it is a small country. Swaziland is a country in its own right. The question of geographical size is out.

"Swaziland will be placed where it rightfully belongs—at the top."

#### **Zambia**

#### **Kaunda Urges Reconciliation at 'Prayer Breakfast'**

MB0711115590 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 7 Nov 90

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, received wild applause, with women ululating, when he attended a prayer breakfast in Lusaka this morning, hosted by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

Our political news staff reports that the breakfast was aimed at demonstrating the awakening spirit of peace, unity, and reconciliation in southern Africa, and was the first national prayer breakfast in Africa.

In his address, President Kaunda called for reconciliation between all South Africa's people, and prayed that President De Klerk, Mr. Nelson Mandela, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and all others engaged in attempting to end apartheid, would succeed in doing so without further violence.

The prayer breakfast and subsequent seminar were attended by the chairman of the Organization of African Unity, President Yoweri Museveni, and President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique. The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, was unable to attend because of prior commitments.

Representatives of various African heads of states and dignitaries from 14 southern and central African states were also present. The ANC [African National Congress] was represented by Mr. Thabo Mbeki, and Transkei by its military leader, Major General Bantu Holomisa.

**Chissano Meets Kaunda, Uganda's Museveni**

*MB0711061290 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Nov 90*

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano and some African heads of state or their representatives will meet in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, today. The meeting, whose theme will be peace and reconciliation, will be attended by South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha, who will represent South African head of state Frederick de Klerk.

Last evening President Joaquim Chissano met in the Zambian capital with his counterparts Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, and Bantu Holomisa, military leader of the South African bantustan of Transkei.

Chissano lunched at the residence of the Mozambican ambassador to Lusaka and visited our embassy's future building in the Zambian capital.

**Botha Attends Meeting With Heads of State**

*MB0711065190 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0637 GMT 6 Nov 90*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 7 SAPA—South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha is in Lusaka on Wednesday [7 Nov] to attend a prayer meeting with African heads of state. He will return to South Africa on Wednesday.

According to reports, Mr. Botha will join African heads of state from Botswana, Lesotho, Zambia, Uganda, Burundi and Mozambique at the invitation of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

ANC Secretary-General Alfred Nzo and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, who is also current Organisation of African Unity chairman, would also attend along with Transkei military ruler, Maj.-Gen. Bantu Holomisa.

**Zimbabwe****Official Discusses South African Struggle**

*MB0611180390 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1643 GMT 6 Nov 90*

[Text] Harare Nov 6 SAPA—A Zimbabwe junior minister on Tuesday [6 Nov] called on South Africans to be fully prepared for either the escalation of war or serious negotiations for their victory, ZIANA national news agency reports.

Deputy Information, Posts and Telecommunications Minister Chen Chimutengwende told the 13th southern Africa universities social sciences conference on the prospects and implications of negotiated settlements in southern Africa that the present situation gave Africans an opportunity to re-organise and streamline their liberation forces.

He said while there were conflicts in three countries in southern Africa, the conflict in South Africa was the major one because its impact on the other two was a decisive one.

Despite recent dramatic political developments in the region, the nature of the most fundamental conflict had not changed, he said.

"The character and objectives of the enemy have not changed. Only the tactics of the enemy have changed. The major conflict in the region is still between the forces of African liberation and those of oppression and white minority domination," he said.

Chimutengwende said it was pleasing to note that all three of the countries in which there were conflicts, South Africa, Angola and Mozambique were involved in negotiations which could bring peace to the region.

The IAAZ [expansion not known], a body of scholars and practitioners in international affairs, is concerned with the political conflicts in the region and their international implications.

The conference is being attended by 42 delegates from 17 universities within the region, including South Africa.

## Cape Verde

### \* Country Looks Forward to Reforms

91AF0048A Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE  
in French Sep 90 pp 60-61

[Article by Jean-Christophe Martineau: "Goodbye to Democratic Centralism"; first paragraph is editor's introduction]

[Text] The government, the party, and the state enterprises are being reorganized, in anticipation of the elections—and the investors.

A multiparty system and an economic "opening" will make the last quarter of 1990 the "quarter of change" in Cape Verde. This chain of arid islands offshore from Senegal has lived under a one-party system ever since it gained its independence in 1975. On 24 September the National Assembly will meet in Praia to amend the Constitution and to repeal Article 4, which consecrates the leadership role of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV).

The Cape Verdean deputies are also expected to pass a bill legalizing the opposition parties. The Movement for Democracy (MPD) and the Independent and Democratic Cape Verdean Union (UCID) are tolerated but have no legal standing. Led by Carlos Veiga—a famous local attorney and deputy in the National Assembly—who holds political meetings regularly, last July his representatives were granted an interview by President Aristides Pereira.

Although the election timetable has not yet been precisely established, pluralist presidential elections should be held before the end of the year, followed by the legislative elections in March or April 1991.

The order in which the elections will be held is one of the numerous points of disagreement between the PAICV and the opposition. The opposition demands, first and foremost, the creation of a constituent assembly and the formation of a transitional government charged with organizing the presidential elections. "Our institutions are not in crisis and the government is functioning," members of the government say in refutation of this argument.

The PAICV—strongly entrenched in the economic and social structures of the archipelago—enjoys the advantages of organizations that are in power. It of course intends to play a dominant role on the new political scene and, moreover, provided itself with the resources to do so at its party congress last 28 July.

On that occasion the head of state, Aristides Pereira, resigned from his post as secretary general of the party. This resignation—which was to the benefit of Prime Minister Pedro Pires—would presumably leave his hands free for the election contest. The PAICV has abandoned the concept of democratic centralism and should—according to one of its members—adopt "an

increasingly social democratic orientation." The party structures within the army and the police have likewise ceased to exist. It will henceforth be impossible to be simultaneously a member of the military and a member of the PAICV.

These internal reforms were preceded on 14 July by a major governmental reorganization that made possible the emergence of a new generation in the top echelon of the machinery of state. No fewer than 11 secretaries of state and ministers out of a total of 25 are newcomers. "They were chosen from among the higher administrative staff rather than from within the party leadership," a source close to the government commented. This cabinet "upheaval," of a highly tactical nature, enabled the government, in the process, to get rid of one of its most controversial ministers. Major Osvaldo Lopes da Silva, who was in charge of the portfolio of Transport, Commerce, and Tourism, had in effect become the "bete noire" of the opposition. The MPD and the UCID blame him for the difficulties experienced by a number of state enterprises.

"The reorganization was in large part carried out because the government did not want to go into the elections with this individual aboard..." a member of the PAICV confided. The criticism of Major Lopes, one of the "historical" leaders of the party, relates primarily to the management of the "Mar" hotel complex and of the national airline, the TACV [Cape Verde Airlines], whose deficit for 1989 is close to 1 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs.

The government has moreover commissioned an international audit of a number of state enterprises, including the TACV, the petroleum company ENACOL [expansion unknown], the Public Enterprise for Supply (EMPA), the fish marketing office Interbas [Cape Verdian Fishing Enterprises Company], and the Bank of Cape Verde. This reform operation began with the complete replacement of the TACV management and the initiation of an investigation of corruption within the customs services.

It is therefore obvious that the PAICV wants to rectify the situation before addressing the elections, which are the preamble to the development of potential foreign investment in the archipelago. Enjoying a good reputation in the international community, Cape Verde is today seeking to diversify an economy that has been limited at best to the activities of agriculture and fishing. Half of the GDP (\$170 million, equivalent to 952 million French francs) is dependent on foreign aid, and the remittances from the large emigrant population help to balance the nation's accounts.

Since December 1988, Cape Verdian laws have authorized nonresidents to carry out international financial transactions, but no agreement has yet been signed in this area. "We have a number of contacts, especially in the United States," Minister of Planning and Cooperation Jose Brito acknowledges, "but we don't want to



accept just anyone. We are therefore making inquiries, and that takes time.... Moreover, the investors are awaiting the results of the political reforms before making any decisions."

Promex—the new agency for the promotion of investment and exports (it was created on 20 June 1990)—on the other hand is likely to receive proposals in the tourist sector. Tourism—which was nonexistent—has become one of the priority poles of the economic development of the islands. "In one year," Brito comments, "we have negotiated deals with German and Finnish investors for the construction of 3,000 hotel rooms at Sal, where the international airport is located."

Since the end of the 1980's the anti-apartheid sanctions have brought about a reduction in the frequency of the intercontinental flights passing through Cape Verde. In this way the airport at Sal lost its favorite client, the South African Airways (SAA). The loss to be made up by Cape Verde is estimated at approximately \$8 million (44.8 million French francs), which can be offset only by attracting other carriers. "We are expecting to welcome KLM and Lufthansa soon," the minister of planning says. "We also want to establish a cargo terminal, but we need help in order to accomplish this project," he acknowledges.

Activities linked to the sea represent the second pole of the economic development of the islands: "their natural vocation," according to Jose Brito. "We expect to develop the fishing industry and the repair and reprovioning of ships," he says, "and to offer the possibility of using Cape Verde as a second port of registry—a term that we prefer to flag of convenience. Negotiations are currently being held on this subject with an American company. Contacts have likewise been established with another trans-Atlantic company to develop at Mindelo, in the northern part of the archipelago, a transit point for goods imported by neighboring countries," he adds. Projects for the construction of two canning plants—with capacities of 1,500 tons and 3,000 tons, respectively—have been developed in conjunction with Portugal and are about to come to fruition. The financing has been "put together" and construction of the plants is scheduled to start in 1991.

Confronted with a high unemployment rate (between 20 and 25 percent of the active population), the administration of Pedro Pires knows that the success of his economic plan is conditional upon the "political opening." Nor is he unaware that it is precisely among the ranks of the unemployed that the opposition has mounted a recruiting effort.

### Ghana

#### **Annan Opens 9th Regional Debate on Democracy**

AB0611211690 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1300 GMT 6 Nov 90

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] and chairman of the National Commission for Democracy, Mr. Justice D.F. Annan, today

made it clear that though the PNDC is committed to true democracy, it will not supervise the institutionalization of an unstable political arrangement. This was contained in his opening remarks at the ninth regional seminar on evolving a democratic process currently going on at Bolgatanga. A report on the seminar by Walter Djokoto is read to you:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Mr. Justice Annan's remarks, which set the ball rolling at today's open forum, were frank, open, and objective. He traced the PNDC's commitment to championing the establishment of a suitable democratic system for the country since its inception, and said it is in this regard that the seminars are being organized to get the view of all categories of Ghanaians. Mr. Justice Annan therefore reminded participants that they would be defeating the rationale behind the whole exercise if they refuse to be open and tolerant. He regretted that a lot of people have narrow perspectives for democracy in that they marginalize it into one party, multiparty, or a non-party system. The PNDC member said, when viewed from such a narrow perspective, democracy would be misconstrued, thus becoming (?meaningless).

He said democracy begins after elections and does not end with the ballot box, adding that any political process, no matter how democratic it is on paper, is no democracy if it fails to meet the needs, rights, and aspirations of the people. Mr. Justice Annan said that the eradication of ignorance, disease, illiteracy, hunger, and poverty are the foundation of a true democratic system. He accordingly urged participants to address more the content of democracy because those are the features that would ensure that whatever system emerges would stand the test of time and meet the needs of the people.

From contributions made so far at the open forum, the Bawku East and Binfal districts said the district assembly concept be maintained as the local political authority upon which a super structure be built. They also proposed that the lifespan of the district assemblies be extended from three to five years to allow for meaningful development. The Binfal district stressed that whatever system that would emerge should address the issue of education in the country seriously by putting in place a fee-free educational system from the basic to the jss [Junior Secondary School] level.

The Upper-East Region House of Chiefs also endorsed the district assembly concept and advocated the unitary form of government with an elected executive president and a national assembly. The chiefs said elections should be on a non-party basis. To eliminate military intervention, the chiefs suggested that a Council of State be established and given the power to dissolve parliament and call for an election whenever serious crises arise. [end recording]

### Trade Agreement With Nigeria Signed in Accra

AB0411171290 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1300 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Ghana and Nigeria have taken a significant step towards formalizing trade between them with the initialing of a bilateral trade agreement. The director of foreign trade at Ghana's Ministry of Trade and Tourism, Mr. Kwedjo Djepong, and his Nigerian counterpart, Mr. E.T. Ebanga, signed the agreement for their countries in Accra.

The agreement is the outcome of intensive negotiations between the two countries on proposals made at the fourth session of the Ghana-Nigeria Joint Commission for Cooperation in Lagos last year.

The agreement enjoins the two countries to increase the volume of trade between them by engaging in all forms of buy-back schemes and counter trade agreements. Both countries are also expected to make available to each other all possible facilities necessary for the importation and exportation of goods. The agreement specifies that what may be imported from or exported by any of the two countries must be products wholly produced in either country or, in the case of agricultural produce, grown in the exporting country.

It however permits the exchange of goods and commodities whose components may wholly or partly originate from a third country but which have undergone substantial transformation.

### Opposition Movement Takes Government to Court

AB0611222890 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 6 Nov 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For the past four months in Ghana there have been growing calls for a return to a multiparty democracy. Ironically, the government itself precipitated the debate by launching a series of regional forums throughout the country to sound out people's views on the government's own idea of democracy which currently takes the form of district assemblies. One such grouping calling for a return to multiparty democracy is the Movement for Freedom and Justice [MFJ]. The police refused them a permit to hold a rally in Kumasi in September, and now the MFJ has taken the issue to court. From Accra, Ben Ephson telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Yesterday, the MFJ filed a suit against the Inspector General of Police. They are hoping to force the inspector general via the high court to issue them with a permit to hold a public education rally as part of the democracy debate in the country. In a statement yesterday, the MFJ said they were Ghanaian citizens who had formed their movement in the interest of human rights and freedom of Ghanaians. They are filing their suit on the grounds that on August the 14th this year, they applied for a permit to hold a public rally in Kumasi on September the 15th.

However, after waiting a month, the assistant commissioner of police of Ashanti gave a very terse reply that their application would not be considered.

The MFJ argued that this reply did not comply with the law as no reasons were given for the refusal. The MFJ is also arguing that their movement has as much right to put their views to Ghanaian citizens as groups such as the June 4th Movement or the December 31st Movement. They state, also, that under the provisions of the UN Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and the OAU Charter for Peoples and Human Rights, both of which Ghana has signed, they have a right to hold an assembly on any issue of national interest. [end recording]

### Ivory Coast

#### Speaker To Assume Presidency in Case of Vacancy

AB0611175090 Paris AFP in French 1526 GMT  
6 Nov 90

[Text] Abidjan, 6 Nov (AFP)—Today the Ivorian National Assembly adopted a constitutional amendment under which the speaker of the National Assembly (Parliament) becomes president of the Republic and completes the term of office of the incumbent in case of vacancy of post through death, resignation, or absolute prevention. "In case of vacancy in the Presidency of the Republic by death, resignation, or absolute prevention brought to the attention of the Supreme Court by the government, the functions of the president of the Republic fall to the speaker of the National Assembly," the new Article 11 of the Constitution adopted today stipulates. "The functions of the new president of the Republic cease on the expiration of the current presidential mandate," the new article adds.

Under the old Article 11, in case of vacancy of power, the speaker of the National Assembly temporarily exercised the functions of the president of the Republic and was charged to organize elections within 45 to 60 days to appoint a new president of the Republic. In the statement explaining the rationale behind the bill, the government justifies the amendment by "the concern to ensure continuity of authority without resorting to an interim period which could generate confusion."

The amendment of the article adopted today constitutes a return to the 1975 constitutional provisions amended in 1980, when the current speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Henri Konan Bedie (56 years old), was elected by deputies for the first of his two terms as speaker of the National Assembly. The first legislative elections under a multiparty system are scheduled to take place on 25 November, and 175 seats are being contested for the next five years.

Furthermore, the assembly also adopted another constitutional provision authorizing the president of the Republic to appoint a prime minister who will be head of government. At the request of the prime minister, the

president of the Republic appoints other members of government and terminates their functions. President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, reelected on 28 October at the age of 85 for a seventh five-year term, pledged in October to appoint a prime minister.

## Nigeria

### Foreign Minister Discusses Relations With SA

AB0711092290 Paris AFP in English 2257 GMT  
6 Nov 90

[Text] Lagos, Nov 6 (AFP)—Nigeria would work with post-apartheid South Africa [SA], Nigerian Minister of External Affairs Ike Nwachukwu said on Monday, who did not expect any leadership tussle between the two countries. "There is no reason why Nigeria should engage South Africa in a political or economic race. Our policy should see to it that we do not develop an adversary relation with emergent South Africa, rather, we should develop a symbiotic relation with that country", he told the opening of a two-day conference on "economic diplomacy."

Nigeria and South Africa have great potentials which could be harnessed to pull the continent out its present poverty, the retired major general said, adding that South Africa had the technology and solid industrial base from which the West African nation could profit.

Nigeria's present leadership position in Africa arose from the fact that 22 percent of the continent's population lives in Nigeria, he said, adding that the nation's "preponderant positions lie in our human resources." Apartheid is the major obstacle between both countries, which Nigeria is committed to eradicating, he said.

Nigeria's policy towards apartheid South Africa would be based on realism and caution until the on-going changes in that country becomes irreversible, he said.

"We must continue to call on the international community to maintain the limited economic sanctions and arms embargo which well-meaning nations and the United Nations have imposed on South Africa," he added.

### Commentary Says Give ECOMOG a Chance

AB0611144290 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 6 Nov 90

[Francis Emiliyu commentary]

[Text] Nigeria and, indeed Africa, have come of age (?for) more than two decades now. Most of the countries on the continent have been breathing the air of political freedom, and have been managing their own affairs. But despite this, Africa, today, faces a lot of problems and challenges—the most distressing being the inter and intrastate conflicts, and, more importantly, the problem of economic underdevelopment, and, recently, the danger of African disunity.

It is perhaps because of these peculiar problems that Nigeria has rightly made Africa the centerpiece of her foreign policy. This policy, in essence, includes the defense of territorial integrity and sovereignty; the concern for immediate neighbors; and the rapid, uninhibited economic, cultural, and political advancement in Africa and the promotion and maintenance of peace, unity, and cooperation among the diverse people of the region and Africa as a whole.

From the point of independence, Nigeria has always shown her deep commitment to matters concerning the well-being of Africa. This is demonstrated in practical terms by immense financial and diplomatic aid to liberation struggle in the continent. It is equally concerned with the peaceful resolution of inter and intra-African conflicts. Nigeria played a crucial role in finding a lasting solution to the intractable Chadian crisis. Nigeria was also a member of the committee of wise men charged with the responsibility of reconciling the various parties in the Western Sahara dispute, to mention a few.

It is against this background that one wonders why critics are (?placing) Nigeria's role in Liberia in a negative light. Last week, the president spent time to clarify Nigeria's involvement in the West African peacekeeping operations in Liberia. It was loud and clear from the president's explanation that Nigeria's concern in the Liberian impasse is not self-serving but merely to end an unprecedented destruction of innocent lives, including those of Nigerians and other nationals, a carnage which civilized communities have described as a show of shame to Africa.

Be that as it may, Liberia was the symbol of democracy in Africa, Africa's only claim to democratic values. And, this is why Nigeria and other responsible countries in the subregion should not watch Liberia helplessly at this time of its trial. Then also, the crisis in Liberia is a potential threat to the stability of the subregion.

The constitution of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] was by a consensus of a number of well-meaning West African countries as a purely peacekeeping force to settle the problem in that part of the region. The argument that ECOMOG is now a fighting force is sterile. The posting of ECOMOG at anytime is being dictated by the intransigence of Charles Taylor's main rebel-led group whose quest to the Executive Mansion has blinded his sense of reasoning.

The West African subregion needs peace and stability to allow for the harnessing of the economic potentials of the states for improved living standard of their people. The region is, meanwhile, saddled with debt burden, poverty, and disease. If Nigeria had remained indifferent to the Liberian issue, critics could have wondered why the nation's policy-makers have remained dormant in pursuance of its foreign goals. ECOMOG should be given a chance to bring in that much desired peace in the war-torn Liberia in the interest of humanity. Enough is enough.



## Sierra Leone

### Armed Forces Chief on Taylor Threat, Situation

AB0611218490 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT  
6 Nov 90

[Text] Freetown, Nov 6 (AFP)—Sierra Leone's Armed Forces Chief Major General Mohamed Tarawalli said Tuesday that a recent threat by Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor against his country was "extremely delicate and provocative." Mr. Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), threatened last week in a radio interview to "destroy" Sierra Leone's only international airport "if it continues to allow Nigerian and Ghanaian war planes to take off on bombing raids into Liberia."

Nigeria and Ghana, along with Guinea, Sierra Leone and The Gambia, have contributed troops to a 7,000-strong expeditionary force (ECOMOG) sent into Liberia in August by the Economic Community of West African States to impose a ceasefire in the country's bloody 10-month civil war. Four Ghanaian Air Force jets and three Nigerian fighters are currently stationed in Freetown from where they are flying sorties to bombard rebel-held areas in Liberia, informed sources said.

Gen. Tarawalli told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Tuesday that Mr. Taylor's statement "has not been taken lightly by us" but that "we are not frightened." The government-owned DAILY MAIL newspaper said Tuesday that "Sierra Leone's benevolence and good Samaritan stance throughout the fratricidal fighting that has torn Liberia apart is not appreciated by some of the people we are trying to help." The independent NEW CITIZEN said the threat "sent shock waves through the spirits of the hitherto uninvolved Sierra Leoneans. We have lost revenue at the ports, Sierra Leoneans are being kicked out of apartments to make way for prosperous Liberians with raw American dollars while accommodation of a numberless displaced people with not a cent in their pockets has resulted in a high incidence of crime."

Western diplomatic sources said "(Mr.) Taylor lacks the resources to expand the war." But Borbor Conteh, who is general secretary of the Sierra Leone-Liberia Friendship Association said: "Since (Mr.) Taylor knows he is being pushed back, he would try to hit back somewhere to draw attention. And Sierra Leone is just the right target."

African diplomats said Mr. Taylor's threat has come at a time when the government here has been under pressure from its citizens to either pull out of the intervention force or reduce its involvement as a transit point for vessels and planes. The ruling party paper WE YONE reported Sunday that seven ECOMOG, or intervention force, soldiers killed during fighting last week had been flown to Freetown by helicopter. A United Nations official said "urgent action is needed to improve both health and humanitarian assistance" in the Liberian capital, Monrovia, where thousands of starving Liberians remain trapped.

Meanwhile, a spokesman from the ECOMOG secretariat here said Monrovia's small Spriggs Payne airfield was to open Wednesday to helicopter and light aircraft traffic. He said the airport, which is located four kilometers (2.5 miles) east of the Executive Mansion had been used in recent days by ECOMOG to airlift wounded soldiers to Freetown. The airport, which was closed several weeks ago in the heat of the fighting between rebels and government troops, was recaptured by ECOMOG forces in mid-September.

### Official on Moves To Stop Refugee Influx

AB0611142290 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 5 Nov 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Ever since the Liberian civil war began last December, Liberians have been flooding into Sierra Leone to take refuge from the fightings. But last week, the government in Freetown said enough was enough, there was no more room for the refugees. Boubouakari Jabbie is Sierra Leone's deputy foreign minister and is also in charge of the refugee problems. He is currently in London so Robin White asked him why they decided to put a stop to the influx of Liberians:

[Begin recording] [Jabbie] We have made that announcement because of the very high levels of refugees already entering the country and also because of the inadequate resources that we have to cope with the situation. We have at least 200,000 refugees in the country now, and maybe some 30,000 returnees of our own nationals. So, the country is not able to cope with this situation without further assistance from the international sources.

[White] But can you just stop taking refugees like that, I mean are you saying that you are not prepared to take your own people back from Liberia who want to come back to Sierra Leone?

[Jabbie] Well, since the situation started we have learned to distinguish terminologies. Refugees are supposed to be the Liberian citizens who flee into Sierra Leone. Our own nationals from Liberia who come back, we have learned to call returnees, so this announcement does not at all refer to them.

[White] So, you are prepared to take any Sierra Leoneans who want to flee Liberia and come and settle back in Sierra Leone?

[Jabbie] Certainly.

[White] However long they have been in Liberia?

[Jabbie] Certainly.

[White] So, we are just talking about nationals from other countries now.

[Jabbie] Yes indeed.



[White] Now, where are the refugees from Liberia? Are they mostly at the border or are they in the capital of Sierra Leone?

[Jabbie] They used to be, up to about five weeks ago, mainly along the border in areas like Zimi-Faro, Kailahun, Baiwala. These are all border areas, southeast of the country. But more recently, with the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] ships bringing evacuees from Liberia, the numbers have increased considerably in Freetown for example, and we suddenly do have many others in Bo and Kenema.

[White] Presumably, you cannot actually stop people fleeing across the border into neighboring villages but you can actually tell ECOMOG ships not to bring anybody to Freetown.

[Jabbie] This is the area of our attention, the ECOMOG evacuations by sea into Freetown. Naturally, we cannot stop the crossings of the border. We are prepared to cope with that, but we are concerned about the large influxes by sea coming from the ECOMOG evacuations.

[White] Now, have you told ECOMOG not to let people on boats in Monrovia who are not Sierra Leoneans? Have you told them that?

[Jabbie] We have communicated our intentions to the ECOMOG authorities already.

[White] And what have they responded to that?

[Jabbie] Well, we believe that they will respond. This was only recent, but we believe they will respond.

[White] What do you say to the charge that you are just being unneighborly?

[Jabbie] I do not think that will be a charge that could stick at all. We have proved the most neighborly in the recent crisis.

[White] How about the charge that you have been mean?

[Jabbie] Even that will not stick at all. We are continuing to take Liberian citizens into Sierra Leone. We have taken over 200,000 already, we have contributed to the present ECOMOG exercise. Even with our very very strained resources, we have also helped in hosting mediation exercises and peace talks in the past, sometimes entirely at our own cost. So, a proper assessment of the situation cannot possibly charge us with either being unneighborly or mean.

[White] What would you say to the charge that some Sierra Leoneans, [words indistinct], worry about it now that the capital is being affected, and that you people in the capital have been affected; before it was just villagers who had to cope?

[Jabbie] Well, some of us involved in the management of the exercise are not in fact the people of the capital. I myself, as chairman of the National Refugees Coordinating Committee, emanate from the Kailahun District; it is my home. We have toured those areas, and we were concerned about the levels of refugees there but (?in general), we felt the people could cope and so it was not necessary at that time to express that sort of intention. [end recording]

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